

JANUARY
1959

Sheep and Goat Raiser

THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

- **What Happened in Dallas**
OFFICIAL MINUTES OF 43RD ANNUAL CONVENTION
- **Big Battle Against Foreign Imports**
- **Toxicity and Residues of Insecticides**
- **The Livestock Situation**
CATTLE AND SHEEP ANALYSIS
- **EL PASO—**
Sunshine Playground of the Border

— AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES AND FEATURES
OF LASTING INTEREST

1959-- A YEAR FOR COOPERATION



DAN J. RHEINER, San Antonio, has rootplowed and seeded 1,500 acres to date on his Las Pintas (Webb Co. SCD) and Rock House (Frio SCD) ranches. Before rootplowing with his Cat D7 Tractor and Holt-built rootplow, it required 30 to 40 acres to run one cow. On rootplowed-seeded pastures he now runs one cow to eight acres. Quail and other forms of wildlife have been on the increase in the treated areas. . . . W. O. MILLS, Del Rio, is pushing 250 acres of cedar with his Cat D4 Tractor on the LEE CHILDRESS RANCH. Sure, safe operation on hillsides and rough ground is a "built-in" feature of Caterpillar track-type tractors. The tractor rolls on top of its stable, portable track platform which means minimum side pull, eliminating fatigue of wheel tractors. MILLS has his Cat D8 Tractor on the C. C. VELTMAN RANCH restoring 400 acres to grass. . . . WILIE BOLT, Junction, believes in sorghum alum and blue panic grass for rootplowed rangelands. He treated 145 acres in April, 1958, and by August was able to stock this acreage with 500 lambs, 700 goats and 45 cows. They carried the stock right up into the fall, still leaving enough litter and top growth for next year. . . . On his MARAVILLAS GAP RANCH near Marathon, G. S. COMBS utilized the services of a Cat Conservation Contractor to rootplow and seed 250 acres. "Most of the rootplowing was on semi-irrigated land—land that receives between six and twelve overflows per summer. Results were excellent and surprisingly little erosion occurred as plowing was on the contour. Johnsongrass, blue panic, sudan and native grasses made a dense growth; carrying capacity was greatly increased, probably doubled. It now carries one animal unit per two acres in growing season. . . . WEST TEXANS will want to consider strip plowing their rangelands to double up runoff on treated areas which is the equivalent of that much more rain per annum. . . . In March, Conservation Contractor REAGAN GOBLE, Menard, assisted the MENARD SCD with a field day on the DAMON KOTHMANN RANCH. A Cat D8 Tractor with Holt-built rootplow and seeder was used to treat 225 acres. The Holt-seeder, designed to fit the needs of Texas rangelands, was used to put out blue panic and green sprangletop. KOTHMANN says: "Rootplowing added \$30 value to the land. Before July, I had a poor stand of grass, but now it has thickened to a 60% stand. I have 400 acres more I want to rootplow." . . . GULICK'S DAIRY FARM, Del Rio, started a program of range improvement in April, 1957, with the technical assistance of the DEVIL'S RIVER SCD. Cat Conservation Contractor A. D. THOMAS,

Del Rio, has rootplowed and seeded 202 acres for GULICK since that date. "The first 100 acres were solid with mesquite and huisache trees. There wasn't enough grass to feed a jackrabbit. Today we have an excellent stand of grass from the three pounds blue panic, two pounds buffelgrass that was seeded. In March, doves came into the area by the thousands. I think this is the finest program ever devised for the range. Cattle will leave sweet sudangrass and eat the blue panic grass in preference."

. . . ELMO JONES, Uvalde, MIRASOL RANCH, reports best results on pastures rootplowed and seeded in February and March. SPRING BROS., Batesville, Conservation Contractors, used a Cat D9 Tractor with Holt-built rootplow and seeder in treating a major percentage of the 2,500 acres done to date. Jones stresses the importance of deferment until grass is established. Before treatment, pastures were stocked at one animal unit per 20 acres—NOW ONE TO TEN ACRES! If wildlife is a consideration, leave

strips of brush. . . . Ranchers wanting to rake rootplowed and seeded pastures, or renovating old stands of grass, will find the FLECO ROOT RAKE, available for Cat D8, D7, D6 or D4 Tractors an ideal tool. Ranging in widths up to 12½ feet, the tool is designed to clean your pastures of brush, moving a minimum of earth, letting you get grass at low cost. Improve your rangelands, contact your CAT CONSERVATION CONTRACTOR or HOLT SALES REPRESENTATIVE today.



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developed. These innovations are changing the face and the economy of Texas. Tall grasses, capable of supporting a cow to 10 acres, are replacing brush that could barely support one animal in 30 acres.

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From the Association Office . . .

ERNEST WILLIAMS
Executive Secretary

THE FIRST TS&GRA convention to be held in Dallas was a successful one, and the attendance was very good. Many new sheepmen were in attendance from the North and Northeast Texas area. A new director for District 9 was elected from that general area. He is Horace Boyle, Paris, Lamar County. He runs from one to three thousand sheep several miles south of Paris.

Minutes of the convention proceedings appear in this issue of the Sheep and Goat Raiser.

DUES PAID DURING YEAR

You will notice in the minutes and resolutions instructions to this office to notify each member of the Association by letter or card the amount of dues paid by each member during the fiscal year just ended. This is to be done within sixty days after the close of the fiscal year.

The staff is working on this job now, but the first report will not be completed on all members by December 31. All should receive this information during January, however.

WOOL UPHOLSTERY

Some time in the near future you will receive a card which, when used, can help you and your neighbor. A copy appears in this issue of the Sheep and Goat Raiser.

When you are ready to buy a new car, send the card to your dealer. Then go talk to him. Tell him your new car must be upholstered in either wool or mohair.

WOOL USED IN MISS WOOL'S CAR

Miss Beverly Bentley, National Miss Wool, has been given the use of a new Impala Sports Sedan by Mustang Chevrolet Company, and it is upholstered in beautiful wool broadcloth. Edward M. Loerke, Automobile Representative, Wool Bureau, Inc., furnished the upholstery. Mr. Loerke is heading a fairly successful effort to put wool back into the automobile industry. So far, only the higher priced cars of the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors lines are using any wool in their upholsteries.

LAMB IMPORTS

A new blow has hit the sheep industry in the announcement that blast-frozen lamb carcasses from New Zealand are being imported. In the first two weeks of November, about 22,000 carcasses amounting to some 10 million pounds came in. The reported number to come in per month when the program hits full swing is 125,000 carcasses.

New Zealand lamb can be delivered in this country for about 24 cents per pound, including the tariff. American-grown lambs bringing 18 cents to 22 cents on the hoof would have to sell at 41-42 cents. It is easy to see what a big importation of New Zealand lamb could do to an already low lamb market.

Association officials are working with representatives of the National Wool Growers Association and the National Lamb Feeders Association in efforts to cope with the situation.

THANKS

THANKS TO the Directors and members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association for electing me President of our Association. There probably isn't a man in this country who is more obligated to the livestock industry than I am.

Although I don't feel capable of following the high type men who have preceded me in this office, I'm certainly willing to do my best.

There is a wonderful future ahead and it's up to us as producers of sheep, lamb, goats, mohair and wool, to present a united front against the many problems that confront our great industry. Please don't fail at any time to tell your friends, neighbors and everyone about our Association. The more cooperation we have, the more effective our work will be.

The office staff joins me in wishing each of you a happy and prosperous 1959.

LANCE SEARS
President

FARM - RANCH TO MARKET ROADS

President Sears has sent a letter to each member of the Texas Legislature in which he requests that no changes be made in the rural road building program.

Twenty-six thousand miles of Farm and Ranch to Market Roads have been completed over Texas since the program was initiated soon after World War II. The Texas Research League has recommended to the Legislature that, after an additional approximately 10,000 miles of such roads have been built, the method of financing be changed. In particular, the League wants Farm-Ranch to Market Road funds to be used for maintenance also. To date, these funds have been used only for construction.

The Texas Agricultural Road Committee, of which this Association is a member, strongly feels that the rural road program should continue as it now is—that the funds allotted it by law should be used for construction only until such time as rural Texas is adequately covered with hard-surfaced roads.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Texas wool and mohair producers will be well represented at the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Portland, Oregon, January 26-29. Approximately 35 growers and wives from West Texas, led by President Lance Sears, Sweetwater, will attend the three-day meeting.

Most of them will travel to Portland by train. Two special cars will originate in San Angelo and go over the Santa Fe line by way of Sweetwater. A smaller group is expected to leave from Del Rio and go by way of Alpine and El Paso.

Industry problems will receive most of the attention of delegates. The recent drop in fat lamb prices and the long stagnant wool market has, of course, hit everyone in the business. Extension of the Wool Act of 1954, during the last session of the Congress will be a big help on the wool end, but no such help looks evident regarding lambs. Importation of New Zealand lamb carcasses at 24 cents landed in this country and reports of many more to come make the lamb feeding situation look dark. It is, of course, reflected in lamb prices received by the ranchman. It is reported that industry representatives are in New Zealand, or soon will be, to see what can be worked out with producers there regarding possible quotas. There is bound to be a lot of discussion in Portland on this matter.

NWGA Secretary Ed Marsh was at the Dallas Convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. He issued a very urgent invitation to Texas producers to attend the convention.

The old Franklin Ranch of 7,000 acres near Blanco, which has been owned and operated by Jimmy Stewart in recent years, has been sold to Stanley Williamson of Iowa Park, Texas.

Sheep-Goat Raiser

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Big Battle Against Foreign Imports

ONE OF the big battles in which the wool and mohair growers are now engaged is so important that the growers must realize sooner or later that their industry's life blood depends on its success.

It is the battle of foreign imports. The facts of the matter seem to be that the domestic wool and mohair has been sold "down the river" by the State Department as a matter of "policy" — whatever that may mean — a policy of our government which seems intent on giving away thousands of millions of the citizens' tax dollars to buy foreign good will and cooperation with very debatable success.

Growers who have a sincere interest in the continued well being of their industry realize the desperate situation confronting it and that coordinated work by all growers has never been so urgent. Working through the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, which in turn is a part of a nation-wide organization formed and operating as the Woolens and Worsteds of America, Inc., the cooperating growers with others are acquainting the public with the increasing threat to the national economy resulting from imports of wool textile products. More than 2,000 informative articles have been published by the press reveal-

ing the deplorable plight of the sheep producers, wool processors and textile mills due to foreign imports.

Mills Forced Out of Business

With the nation's sheep flocks reduced from 52 million to 27 million and more than 200 woolens and worsted mills forced out of business during the past ten years, largely because of competition from abroad, Woolens and Worsteds of America is now engaged in a nation-wide public relations program to acquaint the public with the positive qualities and merits of American-made woolen and worsted products.

"Imported" not Necessarily Synonymous with "Better"

Officials of the newly founded trade organization, representing all segments of the wool textile industry from sheep grower to manufacturer, feel that a parallel objective of their campaign is the need to overcome the public delusion that the words "imported woolens" necessarily means better style or quality, rather than simply "foreign-made".

Among the newspaper articles cited in the Woolens and Worsteds of America survey is a column headlined, "We're Importing Trouble" by Phyllis Battelle, syndicated by King

TO MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Dear Member:

Few of you have had the opportunity to meet one of this country's foremost boosters of wool and mohair. I refer to Hughie Munro of the firm of Munro Kincaid Mottla, Inc., Boston.

Mr. Munro attended the convention in Dallas in December, and he talked continually of the importance of every grower of wool and mohair insisting that his new car be upholstered with fabrics made of fibers we produce. Mr. Munro had swatches of wool broadcloth in many colors.

A start is being made with the 1959 automobiles. The highest priced cars in the General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler lines are upholstered in wool broadcloth. The Wool Bureau has a representative spending full time with these companies in an effort to get them to expand the lines to use wool and mohair.

Here's where you can help. Cut out the form below, fill it in, and mail it to your local dealer when you are ready to buy a new car. Ask someone in your town who is not a ranchman to do the same. Stay with it.

Sincerely yours,
 LANCE SEARS
 President

Motor Company

(Address)

I will be in the market for a new car about _____ (Date)

I am not interested in any car, however, unless it has wool or mohair upholstery.

(Name)

(Address)

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In caustic language, Miss Battelle attacks "the pretension that accompanies the buying of products which are labeled 'imported'" as the "height of snobbism", describing it as "un-patriotic as it is affected."

Although Miss Battelle's article indicts the concept of imports in relation to all products, she singled out the American wool industry for particular attention.

Low Wages Abroad Means Losses Here

Noting low wages abroad in contrast to American labor, she wrote: "the American wool industry has suffered enormously. Its profits, which stood at nearly \$83,000,000 in 1948, have turned into losses of more than \$39,000,000 in 1954 . . ."

"The American sheep is as warm, refined and beauteous as the foreign variety. They b-a-a-a in the same language. Their fleece is labeled with the same integrity and looks just as impressive on Lana Turner," the column continues.

Another major newspaper article of special interest to the wool industry featured an interview with G. Norman Winder, president of Woolens and Worsteds of America as well as the American Sheep Producers Council, which appeared in the nationally distributed JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

In this interview, Mr. Winder scored the "unwarranted pessimism" concerning the future of the American wool industry.

Wool Can Compete

"Wool," he said, "is proving it can compete with other fibers on the basis of function, fashion and price." In the interview, Mr. Winder stated that new technological developments in wool processing — such as shrink and wrinkle resistance and permanent creasing — are expected to contribute to increases in woolen and worsted sales.

Mr. Winder cautioned that much depends on federal government policies on wool cloth imports, to reverse the trend of financial losses in the American wool textile industry.

In another interview released through United Press International to newspapers throughout the country, Mr. Winder said that the government's foreign aid program had given countries like Japan and Italy "up-to-date machinery, supplied them with American know-how and helped them finance the building of modern factories."

"Today," according to Mr. Winder, "these same countries are gradually strifling what Congress some years ago ruled as a 'vital industry'."

The whole crux of the problem is reflected in wage differentials, Mr. Winder points out. Allowing three-quarters of a manhour per yard on typical material such as 16-ounce Army serge, the cost is \$1.20 per yard in the U.S.; 38 cents in Britain; 34 cents in France; 22 cents in Italy, and 10 cents in Japan.

The Woolens and Worsteds of America survey indicates that more than 60 newspapers have reviewed the import situation in a widely distributed editorial entitled, "U.S. The Shorn Lamb."

EDITORIAL

MISS WOOL

WE WOULD have a magazine as large as a mail order catalog to find in it space to record all the happenings of interest to the people in the sheep and goat industry. That being impossible, unfortunately we must delete, ignore or skim over many important items: such as the frenetic activity of "Miss Wool." That title acquired by Miss Beverly Bentley of Albuquerque, New Mexico, last summer has meant the activation of this young lady the likes of which is seldom seen even in this atomic age.

Miss Wool goes, goes and goes. New York, Boston, Newark, Seattle, San Francisco, Juneau (Alaska), Phoenix, and Dallas—all in a flurry of photographs, style shows, TV shows and publicity work of every kind in behalf of the wool industry. She's been getting around!

But the average wool grower cares little about the travels and appearances of Miss Wool. He does care, or should at least be concerned about her success in promoting wool. The wonderful achievements of this program should be studied carefully by every person interested in the wool industry, just as he would give most enthusiastic attention to planning ways and means of extracting himself from a deadly quicksand. It is exactly that serious.

The Miss Wool program we believe to be the most successful and exciting promotional activity in the history of the wool industry.

SHEEP CONDITION

Sheep and lambs are entering the winter in near average condition in all Western States, except Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, where favorable

After an examination of the current status of the American woolen and worsted industry, the editorial presents the following conclusion:

The Myth of "Superior" Foreign Woolens

"As for the myth that foreign woolens are superior, it is exactly that. Grade standards are international, the same the world over. Our manufacturing skills equal or surpass the foreigners, and the artistry of our designers in textures, colors and patterns leads the world. American-grown, American-made woolens need no favors. But they must, in the national interest, have justice."

In addition to the numerous newspaper articles on the import problem, the Woolens and Worsteds of America survey reveals, many others have appeared on special projects and events favorable to the development of wool sales.

The continuance of this vital work can best be accomplished by cooperation and activity in every branch of the domestic wool industry. Texas grower's primary responsibility is to his state association, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raiser's Association, on which with other such organizations, this work depends.

grazing has maintained the stock at well above average levels. In Texas and New Mexico, the current reports show flocks and bands to be in the best shape for any December 1 since 1949.

Fall lambing is nearing completion in Arizona and California. In Arizona, the November storm caused some loss of early lambs. Fall marketings of range sheep and lambs have about been completed. Reports show that approximately 90 percent of the total expected movement had been sold or contracted out of first hands by December 1. The reported condition of sheep and lambs on December 1 was 86 percent, compared with 87 last month, 87 last year, and an average of 82 percent.

IMPORTED CATTLE LOSSES HIGH IN MEXICO

The Mexican cattlemen who have bought more than \$3 million dollars worth of cattle have suffered severe losses as the highly-bred cattle perished rather alarmingly. While the

losses were covered by insurance, the Mexican cattlemen did suffer considerable acquisition cost and today are buying carefully and cautiously. Many believe that with experience the cattle, especially the high-bred bulls comprising the bulk of purchases, can be satisfactorily cared for.

Meantime Texas cattlemen are noting the 37 percent export tax hike on Mexican cattle. This will tend to curtail the movement of cattle from Mexico and should turn the flow to Central Mexican markets as designed.

Many Mexican cattle were lost in fall floods this year.

NOW SCREW WORMS

One of the chief topics of ranchmen in reviewing 1958 has been worm trouble. Many report that worm cases dropped to an astonishing low and only in the late summer was there any noticeable strike of the blow fly.

"We don't know what happened," is the general summary of opinions. However, whatever the cause, all ranchmen in the Southwest agree that they would like to see it happen again in 1959.

INDUSTRY NOTE

Armour & Company has withdrawn from the American Meat Institute as an economy move.



This new U. S. Royal Master Tire with all these features, plus the Double-Strength NY-LON is up to 81% STRONGER than conventional tires.

The tire for the Ranchman who wants the best tire deal available today.

Bill Ragsdale Tire Co.
SAN ANGELO ABILENE

The Sheep Industry In Australia

PROFESSOR P. E. NEALE, of New Mexico A. & M. College, who recently returned from a seven-month lecture and research tour of Australia, presented some illustrated highlights of the sheep and wool industry in that country before the quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Wool Growers recently.

Neale said Australia depends on its wool exports for 50 percent of its foreign trade. It produces close to 30 percent of the world wool supply. The country has six and one-half times as many sheep as cattle, whereas the United States has about three times as many cattle as sheep. The average acres of an Australian sheep property (ranch), is 2,000 and the flocks number from 200 to 100,000, although few Australian sheepmen run this many, as it would require too much land.

Australian sheep are run on fenced land having a carrying capacity of around one sheep to 1 or 1.5 acres in the main areas and 1 to 8-20 acres in the central and western areas. The sheep are handled much the same as in Southeastern New Mexico or West Texas.

Merino sheep, which make up some 85 percent of the sheep population, vary in wool fineness from the 56's to the 90's. The sheep are small (weighing from 25 to 30 pounds less than U. S. sheep), wrinkled, and wool averages about three inches. The lamb crop is about 60 percent.

The average fleece weight for Australian sheep is 9.2 pounds, average clean wool per sheep is about five pounds. This, Neale says, seems high when compared with U. S. sheep, however, practically one-half of the Australian sheep are wethers which shear close to 20 percent more than ewes. Because of this, the clean wool production is comparable to production in New Mexico.

In Australia professional classers do all the sorting for stud herds. They are essentially wool classers by training, consequently wool quality, character, and handle are the big points in picking breeding animals. And these points have no correlation with heavy clean wool production or bodyweight.

All fleeces are sorted into bellies, pieces, and tags; if backs are dusty they are taken out; heavy burly wool is also separated. Skirted fleeces are quality graded into four to six lots

by fineness and length. Practically all clips use AAA as top grade, AA is next, and A is low grade for a given quality number. The AAA grade is probably a different grade from each ranch. It therefore only means that it is a top line from a particular ranch.

All wool is sold by auction open bidding. Buyers always inspect the wool much the same as do U. S. buyers. The buyers may represent one or more countries. Some 10 to 15 firms buy on commission or orders most of the Australian wool and livestock. All meat animals are sold at a total price not by the pound. These large wool and livestock companies can supply everything needed by the rancher and farmer, even to arranging vacation travel trips in Australia or foreign countries.

The people on Australian sheep ranches would fit in well with western livestock producers in the United States, Neale said. He found little difference in the aims and outlook of the Australians and American westerners. They also compare well in individualism.

Being a member of the British Commonwealth, Australians are pro-British and, like people in other foreign countries, they believe most of the bad things in the world today are caused by the United States or could be remedied by the U. S. if we would make sufficient effort.

About 75 wool growers attended the quarterly meeting which was held on the New Mexico A. & M. College campus. Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, president of the Association, presided.

SAN ANTONIO STOCK SHOW PLANS ARE COMPLETED

SAN ANTONIO Stock Show officials expect to have one of the largest sheep and goat shows in the nation during the February 13-22 exposition.

E. W. Bickett, President of the show, in commenting on the tenth anniversary exposition, stated: "The San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo will be outstanding in many respects, including an all-time high for premiums and prize money of more than \$120,000 and a real westerner, Dale Robertson, hero of TV's "Tales of Wells Fargo" as star of our World Championship Rodeo."

According to Mark L. Browne, general livestock chairman, departments at the 1959 stock show include sheep and goats, wool and mohair, boys fat lambs, open class fat wether lambs, junior goat show, junior Rambouillet and Delaine show.

Overall premiums in the above departments will exceed \$10,000, according to Browne.

The sheep and goat show will have a total of 10 types of breeding sheep, including Rambouillet, Delaine-Merinos, Corriedales, Columbias, Hampshires, Shropshires, Southdowns, Suffolks, Cheviots, Montadale and two types of Angora goats, B and C.

The wool and mohair show, according to chairman Edwin M. Jackson, is staged to encourage production of better wool and mohair and to promote better methods of handling and preparation for market. It also enables growers to become more familiar with the grades of wool and mohair. Competition is open to the world.

Entries in the wool and mohair show will be judged on length of staple, uniformity of fiber, shrinkage, weight of fleece, character and preparation.

Premiums for the sheep and Angora goat show and wool and mohair total \$7,121, according to Superintendent J. A. Gray, who will be assisted by John Holcomb and D. C. Langford.

The fat lamb show consists of the open class show and the boys lamb

show, with Bill Oliver as superintendent, assisted by Ray D. Siegmund.

Classes in both the open and boys show include fine wool, fine wool cross-bred, medium wool and a class for Southdowns, Shropshires, Montadale or Cheviots, purebred or grade or cross of these breeds.

Boys fat lamb premiums total \$1300 and fat wether lambs open class will receive \$404.

The junior show will consist of competition in a junior Rambouillet show, a junior Delaine show, and a junior Angora goat show.

According to J. A. Gray, superintendent of the junior show, premiums are allocated as follows: Junior Rambouillet and junior Delaine shows, \$396 for each show, and junior Angora goat show, \$432.

SOUTH AFRICAN DROUGHT

THE DROUGHT in most of South Africa's sheep areas has become worse, and faced by growing stock losses, many farmers are trekking with their flocks in search of grazing. Big sums of money are being spent on fodder and lambs are being killed to save the ewes. The northwestern Cape Province, containing the Union's three biggest wool-producing districts, has been especially hard hit, and about 50 districts have been proclaimed as drought-stricken areas, entitling them to reduced railway freight on fodder and to other concessions from the State. The position in the eastern and southern Karroo is also serious, but the northern provinces—except for parts of the Free State—are not suffering as severely. Late autumn rains helped most sheep farmers to survive the winter without disaster, but the worsening drought has created urgent new problems. Meeting in Pretoria, the South African Agricultural Union passed a resolution calling on the government to make emergency loans available to farmers threatened with bankruptcy through drought and lower prices.

CORE TESTING LABS TO STUDY METHODS

A BASIS for resolving recently reported doubts in the wool trade regarding the adequacy of core testing methods was announced recently by the two commercial wool testing laboratories, the American Conditioning House and United States Testing Company.

H. M. Block, Vice President of U. S. Testing Company, said, "American Conditioning House and U. S. Testing Company are jointly announcing our intention to investigate alleged differences in core test results, to ascertain the extent to which such variations may exist." H. J. Wollner, President of American Conditioning House, added, "We are going to request the industry to supply data showing their current experience with sampling and testing. We are confident that an evaluation of this information will reveal whatever steps are necessary to provide the wool industry with the highest level of testing reliability."

Representatives of the two commercial laboratories met to follow through on a recommendation made at a recent Washington meeting of the Secretary of Agriculture's Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee. Elroy M. Pohle, Director of the Denver Wool Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture Marketing Service, reported that it was the sense of the Washington meeting that core test results are a suitable subject for inter-laboratory review. Mr. Pohle further reported that the Department of Agriculture is prepared to be helpful to the two commercial laboratories in their joint survey.

Each of the two commercial wool testing laboratories has always conducted continuing evaluation of its own results, on a statistical basis. The two laboratories, jointly, have at considerable cost to themselves, conducted limited inter-laboratory check tests and statistical evaluations. However, this announcement represents the first time in which the industry as a whole is being asked to cooperate by providing its data on all test results, to enable inter-laboratory evaluation on a more complete basis.



RAYMOND R. RENFROE
Wichita Falls, Texas
President, North Texas
Sheep and Goat Raisers
Association

FINE WOOL AND CLIPPINGS

A STRANGE story comes from Ernie Douglas who itinerates in the Arizona Farmer-Ranchman, and we believe it worth repeating for the future meditating of our readers. It seems, according to the source Ernie uses, the Palo Verde News, that an old time blacksmith at Blythe, name of Camille Dekens remembers back to when a flock of sheep ate up a road.

It happened in 1914 when cottonseed was worth less than nothing and was piling up at the local gin. A county road foreman was persuaded to haul several loads away and use the seed as surfacing for a bad stretch of highway leading to the west Mesa—that sandy bench overlooking the valley from five to six miles beyond Blythe.

Then a band of 5,000 sheep was drifted to the mesa to browse on brush. Soon the driving public noticed that the repaired road had just as many chuck-holes and ruts as before.

Those sheep simply ate up the cottonseed surfacing and got so fat on it that they brought a premium price at the Los Angeles stockyards.

THE sack-dress designers are now producing a nightgown called the knapsack.

THE man fired with enthusiasm is not apt to be fired.

ALL men may be born equal, but it's what they equal later that counts.

THE old ranchman was regarded as a skinflint and as the tale goes this finally reached the officious labor investigator assigned by the labor department to see that braceros are not underpaid during their stay in this country.

After a tedious trip over long and rough ranch roads the federal man reached the headquarters. "I hear you are paying less than minimum wages to your braceros," he told the old ranchman.

"Oh, I am, am I? Ask Soto over there."

"One hundred pesos, Americano Señor."

"Now ask Hernandos over in the barn."

"One hundred pesos—dollars, por triente dias, Señor."

"And now ask his wife, Louisa, who cooks and keeps house for me."

"Seventy-five pesos Americano Señor and comido."

"Any more working around here," asked the frustrated inspector.

"Well, there's one more. He gets about \$10 a week, some chewing tobacco and his found."

"I want to speak to him!"

"You're speaking to him now," replied the old ranchman.

"COME, now, come," said the psychiatrist to his tearful patient. "You must cheer up. Be happy!"

"Be happy, he tells me yet," she answered. "How can I be happy. Twelve children I've had with that husband of mine, and he doesn't love me. What have I to be happy about, again I ask you?"

Said the psychiatrist: "Imagine if he did love you."

WHEN a wife buys things on credit, she is merely displaying confidence in her husband.

IT'S a good deal better to drive one thought home than to let three die on base.

AN ADMIRER came up to a senatorial candidate after his speech and said: "Congratulations. That was a fine speech. I like the straightforward way you dodged those issues."

THERE are only three kinds of people in this world—those who watch things happen, those who make things happen and those who wonder what is happening.

THE BEST way to cure a woman of most any illness is to tell her that the symptoms are just a sign of old age.

TRYING to stress the importance of honesty, the Sunday School teacher asked, "Now children, if I put my hand in a man's coat pocket and took all his money, what would I be?"

"You'd be his wife," shouted a bright youngster.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the "personal" column of a California newspaper: "Joe W. Get in touch with me at once. Bring three rings, engagement, wedding and teething. Have news for you. Betty."

A MOST beautiful backwoods Georgia gal went on her first train trip and discovered that her dress was too short. She had to sit beside a stalwart looking man, and so she had to keep pulling her dress down over her knees. Each time she pulled it down, it would creep back up.

Finally she turned an embarrassed gaze on the man beside her, but he was chivalrous. "Don't stretch your gingham, sister," said he calmly. "My weakness is liquor."

A PRETTY young hillbilly girl caught the eye of a visiting geologist. He wooed her, won her, and married her in a few short weeks, and her wedding night in the nearest large city was the first time she had ever left her native hills.

On the threshold of the bridal suite, the girl suddenly blushed and hung back.

"What's the matter, darling?" asked the groom.

"Oh, nothin'," she replied. "It's just that this hyer room has two beds in it, and I'd sorter hoped we'd get a room to ourselves . . ."



LOTS of dough that might be saved for a rainy day is being wasted on wet nights.

GOLF Ball: What a man runs after when he's too old for anything else.

RIVERS become crooked by following the line of least resistance. So do some men.

A CANNIBAL made a visit to a neighbor to admire his new possession, a large food freezer. "What's its capacity?" he inquired.

"Well," replied the neighbor thoughtfully, "it holds the two men who brought it."

AN ARGUMENT: Two percent fact; 98 percent friction.

MOST men who fall down on the job start from a sitting position.

A BUSTLE is like a historic novel—a fictitious tale based on a stern reality.

LITTLE BOY: "Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool?"

Black Sheep: "What do you think this is, nylon?"

AN OFFICER had dictated a letter to the young secretary in which the words "intelligence officer" were used twice. The secretary, not used to army titles, typed "intelligent officer."

The officer who had dictated the letter roared at the little secretary: "Look at this! Who ever heard of an intelligent officer!"

A BRIDEGEROOME is a wolf whose whistle got stuck.

TROUBLE teaches you two things: (1) how many friends you have, and (2) how many people were waiting to catch you bent over.

SOME wealthy Indians in Oklahoma are reported to be producing western movies and in every one of them the United States cavalry arrives too late.

THOSE African natives who beat drums to scare off evil spirits are objects of scorn to smart American motorists who blow horns to break up traffic jams.

DURING the first years of World War II, when Hitler was getting ready to lead one of his armies into action, his valet told him, "Whenever Napoleon led his men into battle, he always wore a red suit. That way they could never tell if he had been wounded and was bleeding."

"Quick," the Fuehrer ordered, "go get my brown pants!"

A NEW YORK executive, with a reputation as a Lothario, tried to refuse when a witty hostess invited him to a charity affair, pleading that he was working on something important.

"Oh, in that case just bring your work with you," the lady suggested. "We'd love to have her, too."

THE MONTHLY meeting of the Henpecked Husbands Club was rudely interrupted when a purple-faced woman rushed in, picked up a man in the back row with one hand, and shook him until his false teeth fell out.

"Just what do you mean," she yelled, "sneaking out to attend this meeting. You're not hen-pecked."

A new systemic insecticide is under extensive tests by the USDA entomologists. Used orally or as a spray it has proved to be almost 100 percent effective for controlling cattle grubs. This field shows much promise.

THE STERLING COUNTY LIVESTOCK SHOW

IN THE Sterling County Livestock Show, January 3, the champion fine wool lamb was shown by Reynolds Lee Foster, 14. Rosanne Foster, 10, had reserve champion. The champion crossbred lamb was shown by Bill Davis, 16. His sister Mitsy, 13, had reserve champion crossbred. One hundred forty lambs were exhibited by 38 young people.

Show results—Lightweight crossbred lambs: 1, Cecilia and Jeanie McDonald; 2, LeRuth Reed. Heavy crossbreds: 1, Bill Davis; 2, Mitsy Davis. Pen-of-3 crossbreds: 1, Carolyn and Jerry Payne; 2, Don McDonald. Lightweight fine wool lambs: 1, Rosanne Foster; 2, LeRuth Reed. Heavyweight finewools: 1, Reynolds Lee Foster; 2, LeRuth Reed. Pen-of-3 finewools: 1, Reynolds Lee Foster; 2, LeRuth Reed. Registered Rambouillet ewes: 1, Drew Durham; 2, Barbara Durham. Registered Rambouillet rams: 1 to 4, David Durham. Group-of-3 registered Rambouillet: 1 and 2, David Durham. Pen-of-3 commercial ewe lambs: 1, Bill Davis; 2, Lee Foster.

THE CONCHO COUNTY LIVESTOCK SHOW

THE CONCHO County Livestock Show was held in Eden January 3. Mickey Weaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mackey Weaver, had the grand champion fine wool lamb, also the first place fine wool, second place crossbred and first place medium wool lamb. Her brother, Jack Weaver, also Concho County 4-H Club member, showed first place medium weight fine wool lamb, reserve champion fine wool and best pen of three wool range ewe lambs. Debbie Weaver, another sister, had the third place medium weight fine wool lamb.

Show results in sheep division—Registered Southdown ewes: 1, Larry Jacks. Pen-of-3 fine wool range ewe lambs: 1, Jack Weaver. Heavyweight fine wool lambs: 1, Lanier Price; 2, Arnold Tyler; 3, Jerry Conley. Medium weight fine wool lambs: 1 and 2, Jack Weaver; 3, Debbie Weaver. Lightweight fine wool lambs: 1, Mickey Weaver; 2 and 3, Butch Williams. Crossbred lambs: 1, Lanier Price; 2, Mickey Weaver. Medium wool lambs: 1, Mickey Weaver, 2, Jerry Rozzlee; 3, Dalbert Rozzlee.

RUSSELL SELLS RANCH

TOM RUSSELL has sold his four and a half section home ranch in Schleicher County to H. C. Grafa of San Angelo and his son, Jack. The price was said to be around \$174,000, which included half the mineral rights. The place borders the old Rocking Chair ranch and is liveoak country. The Grafas plan to stock it with Angus cattle and Angora goats. Mr. Russell has other ranch land in Menard and Terrell Counties, also in Oklahoma.

Ira Locklear of San Angelo, who handles minerals, salt and protein blocks for Lamkin Brothers of Brownwood, has been transferred to Vinita, Oklahoma. His district will be parts of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

GUEST EDITORIAL

The Challenge

By DR. GEORGE S. BENSON
Director, National Education Program

TWO THOUSAND years ago Jesus the Christ, Son of God, spoke these words, for all mankind to heed throughout the centuries: "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. We cannot serve God and mammon. Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Among the last words of Christ were these: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Many who picked up this burning torch suffered martyrdom as they preached and taught and believed in the worth and dignity of the human soul and of the primacy of the living God. Of the two and a half billion people on earth in 1958, one-third by then counted themselves within the Christian faith.

The Evil

Just a hundred years ago there arose on the world scene the most notorious anti-Christ in history — Karl Marx, author of the Communist Manifesto. He propounded a philosophy directly opposite to that of Christianity. He said there was no God, no Christ, no Spirit or human soul, no ethics. He proposed to rebuild the world, establishing a "workers' dictatorship" and making atheism its enforced religion. The first task, Marx said, was the total destruction of the present society — its traditions, its ideals, its institutions.

The early disciples of Marx suffered martyrdom for Communism. Their zeal matched that of the early Christians. Communists have been far more zealous in their cause than have latter day Christians. In 50 years they have brought under the power of the Communist dictatorship a hundred million more people than Christianity has attracted in 2,000 years. Nearly a billion people now live within the

Iron Curtained world of Communism. And since the Christmas season one year ago, this evil force has achieved shocking new victories over Christendom, or "the free world".

Our Failure

Where, why, how, have we Christians failed? We haven't had the zeal of the Communists. We haven't been as willing to make sacrifices. We simply haven't matched their dedication. We haven't passed on to a new generation of citizens adequate understanding and proper respect and gratitude for the American heritage. We have not understood the nature of Communism. We have steadfastly refused to accept the facts of its menacing growth.

We can no longer live like we've been living. Either we begin to pay for freedom; either we become worthy of God's great blessings to the fortunate people living under freedom — or we lose it all. One of the highest authorities in America on the scope and growth of world-wide Communism is Richard Arens, director of the House Un-American Activities Investigating Committee. This is what I heard him say just recently:

Plain Facts

"The plain fact is that of the 86 nations in the world today, only one stands in the way of world domina-

tion of this force. That nation is the United States of America. And the Soviet Union are and have been at war with the United States. It is a war that has already cost our treasury billions of dollars. It is a war that has cost us already the blood of our youth. It is a total war, a political war, an economic war, a psychological war, a diplomatic war and a global war. It is a war which I cannot in candor characterize in any other way, and maintain my self-respect, except to say that it is a war that we are losing both internationally and domestically at an alarming rate."

Since last Christmas, Communism has managed to at least neutralize if not actually place in the Communist camp a large part of the Middle East; has made strategic gains in South America, the East Indies, in many areas of Asia, in Scandinavia — and in America. In America, the structure of internal security erected to control Communist subversion has been all but wiped out by Supreme Court decisions. A high Communist leader in America has called this one of "the greatest victories" for Communism.

Will we wake up and act in time? Will we make ourselves worthy, in God's judgment, to be free? Let us dedicate ourselves to this challenging responsibility.

HAMPHIRES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

FOR THE second year in succession the American Hampshire Sheep Association has announced a substantial increase in the number of registrations of purebred Hampshires. A total of 33,690 registrations were made in 1958. This is 1,000 more than for the year 1957.

The Association made the announcement at the annual meeting held in Chicago, December 3, 1958. The Association is the largest single sheep registry organization, comprising over 4,000 active members in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The popularity of the breed has made it the leader in the purebred sheep world. The Association's secretary is Roy A. Gilman of Stuart, Iowa.

Among the business transacted at the Association's annual meeting was the election of officers and the Board of Directors to serve for the year 1959. They are listed by their respective districts as follows:

District 1, serving California, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon, Ronald Hogg, Salem, Oregon.

District 2, serving Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, Ward Smith, Fort Collins, Colorado.

District 3, serving North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, Howard Vernon, Admire, Kansas.

District 4, serving Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Don Pullin, Waterloo, Iowa.

District 5, serving Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, Earl Smith, Owensville, Indiana.

District 6, serving New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, Harrison Davis, Dorchester, Texas.

District 7, serving Missouri and

Tennessee, Virgil Vandiver, Leonard, Missouri.

District 8, serving Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, Sam McClure, Jr., Spottswood, Virginia.

District 9, serving Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Maine, Godfrey Beresford, New Vernon, New Jersey.

At Large, Rogers Davis, Natchez, Mississippi.

At Large, Godfrey Priddy, Dixon, California.

Don Pullin was elected President and Sam McClure, Jr., was elected Vice President.

WORTHY OF FOREIGN EYES

The Foreign Agricultural Service writes the Sheep and Goat Raiser that it has been selected as one of the nation's agricultural magazines for display at the Verona Trade Fair in Italy starting March 8 and subsequently throughout western Europe. This is a mobile display and we understand that comparatively few of the hundreds of agricultural publications will be on exhibit.

Studying the operation of sheep and cattle ranches of the Southwest and visiting Lance Sears, President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, was Fares Saroofem of Cairo, Egypt. He was in Texas the latter part of December with his wife and children. The Egyptian is a leader of his country and is an import-export specialist.

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San Angelo, Texas

WE BELIEVE we have the finest and largest variety of trees, shrubs, roses, bulbs, and flowers in all West Texas. Also we have for your convenience the tools for your vegetable or flower garden care, including the finest fertilizers, insecticides.

WE KNOW you will be pleased with our service, our merchandise and our prices. We guarantee your complete satisfaction and pleasure. YOU WILL LIKE to trade with us! SO COME ON IN. NOW is the time to buy for best results in 1959!

Here are some of our low - low prices which, quality considered, you can't beat anywhere!

TREES

PECAN — \$4.50 to \$35.00 (All the best varieties)

CARPATHIAN ENGLISH WALNUT — \$5.95

Makes a beautiful specimen shade tree. Produces at a young age and is a heavy producer and fast grower. Hardy to cold and hot, dry situations. This is a tree you should try.

APRICOT — \$1.75 to \$3.95

PEACH (The best varieties) — \$1.65 to \$3.50

Ripening dates from May to August

PEAR — 6' to 8' — \$2.95

APPLE — Red and Yellow Delicious, Holland — 6' to 8' — \$2.95. Apples grow and produce very well in West Texas and should be more widely planted.

FIGS — 18" to 24" — \$1.00 SPECIAL

(Improved Black Mission and Brown Turkey)

SHADE TREES

BALM-O-GILEAD Cottonless Cottonwood. Instant shade from this fast growing tree — 14' tree — \$7.50 and \$8.50.

CAROLINA COTTONWOOD — A slower grower but broad spreading and more disease-resistant. 2½" trunks — \$9.95; 3" trunk — \$12.50.

FRUITLESS MULBERRY — Huge specimen tree — \$14.50; 8' to 10' tree — \$5.70. These are the best growing mapleleaf variety.

ARIZONA ASH in all sizes from \$3.95 to \$25.00.

WEEPING WILLOW — 10' to 12' at \$6.50.

MIMOSA — 2" trunk, 10' up — \$9.95.

Our Shrub and Rose list is too long to enumerate. Most of our trees and shrubs have been sprayed or dipped with wilt-proof — a new process which practically eliminates loss.

OUR SERVICES

- Complete Landscape Design and Planting
- Tree Pruning and Surgery
- Spraying and Fertilizers

Official Minutes of 43rd Annual Convention

TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT
RAISERS' ASSOCIATION
DALLAS, TEXAS
DECEMBER 8-10, 1958

Informal Directors Meeting December 8, 1958

THE MEETING was called to order by President T. A. Kincaid at 2:00 P.M., Monday, December 8, 1958.

President Kincaid announced that committees will meet at the close of this meeting and caucuses for the election of 1959 directors will meet at the close of the committee meetings.

President Kincaid recognized Dr. L. R. Noyes, Dr. J. L. Wilbur and Dr. Darley as guests.

President Kincaid then introduced Charles Scruggs, Secretary of the Texas Animal Health Council. Mr. Scruggs commended the Association for its help in animal health problems. He explained the organization of the Animal Health Council and said control of brucellosis was the state's biggest problem. He further stated that Texas is next to last in disease control and spends less money than any other state for this. He told of a program that has been devised to raise the standards of health. It was also stated by Mr. Scruggs that all states, except Texas, are expected to be free of brucellosis by 1960. At the present time, Texas has only three counties brucellosis-free, Jeff Davis, Presidio and Brewster. According to Mr. Scruggs, to free all of Texas from brucellosis will be a tremendous job requiring legislation and laws for area control. He said funds needed for this work would be approximately two million dollars. Mr. Scruggs also discussed the eradication of screw-worm.

President Kincaid requested members of each district to name one person to nominate someone for Second Vice President.

The meeting adjourned.

General Meeting December 9, 1958

The forty-third Annual Convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association was

AWARD WINNERS

Congratulations were freely given in the presentation of awards to state winners of the Association's sheep and goat, wool and mohair, and range management demonstration contests. Standing on the left is Floyd Lynch, State 4-H Club leader, College Station. Seated is G. O. Hoffman, Range Management Specialist, who is holding the splendid record book of Miss Claire Jones, seated next to him. Next to Miss Jones is Bill Jacoby of Crockett County, and Reynolds Lee Foster, Sterling County, also state winners. On the right, standing, is Reynolds W. Foster, Sterling City, father of one of the winners. In the background, Mrs. Cleve Jones, Jr., mother of Miss Claire Jones, and Pete Jacoby, County Agent, father of Bill Jacoby.

All award winners were commended highly by the adult leaders and by T. A. Kincaid, President of the Association, sponsoring the award.



OFFICIALS OF THE TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION

Officials of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association elected at the 43rd annual convention in Dallas, December 10, are: Center, Lance Sears, ranchman of Sweetwater and Maryneal, President; on his left are L. M. "Mickey" Stephens, Lometa, Vice-President; and Charles Schreiner, III, Second Vice-President. On the president's right are Executive Secretary Ernest Williams and Secretary Mrs. Jackie Wilhelm, San Angelo.

President Kincaid recognized guests present. They were Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, and Mrs. Rudie Mick, President of the Women's Auxiliary, National Wool Growers Association.

President Kincaid introduced Dr. Kenneth McFarland, Educational Consultant and Lecturer, General Motors, Topeka, Kansas. Dr. McFarland spoke of the importance of education and free enterprise.

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 A.M. for noon recess.

The afternoon session was convened at 2:00 P.M. by President Kincaid.

President Kincaid read telegrams from Norman Moser, President, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and H. C. Brinkoetter, Beeville, wishing us good luck on our convention and expressing their regrets that they could not attend.

SOTOLA DISCUSSES INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

President Kincaid introduced Jerry Sotola, Associate Director, Livestock Bureau, Armour and Company, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Sotola discussed the importance of the wool incentive payments. He mentioned what the American Sheep Producers Council has done on wool and lamb promotion and discussed the importance of research. He stated that lamb makes up only 3 1/2% of the total meat consumption.

He discussed imported meats and said the time of marketing lambs is very important. He then discussed the consumer's attitude toward lamb. Mr. Sotola stressed the importance of youth education. He explained the use of cube feeds, cobalt, antibiotics, harmones, stilbestrol and dynafax.

President Kincaid recognized the following guests: Dr. R. E. Patterson, Vice President for Agriculture at Texas A. & M.; Bob Baldwin, Director of the West Coast Division of The Wool Bureau; Frank ImMasche, Deputy Director of the Livestock and Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and Bob Murdoch, East Texas Agricultural Council, Tyler.

CONGRESSMAN FISHER SPEAKS

President Kincaid introduced Congressman O. C. Fisher, who paid tribute to present and past Association Presidents. He also paid tribute to Don Clyde, President, National Wool Growers Association; Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, and Frank ImMasche, Deputy Director, Livestock and Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. Congressman Fisher mentioned the Association's help in connection with the Feed Dealers Relief Bill and discussed the Bracero program. He mentioned the danger of farm and ranch labor being covered by the wage and hour law. He also mentioned the importance of the return of free enterprise. Congressman Fisher stated that the Federal Government is not protecting our freedom.

President Kincaid extended recognition to Dolph Briscoe, Jr., a TSGRA Director and Second Vice President of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

WOOL PANEL DISCUSSION

President Kincaid then introduced Dr. R. L. Patterson, Vice President for Agriculture, Texas A. & M., who in turn introduced the wool panel members, Stanley P. Davis, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; Donald D. Johnston, AMS Wool Standards Laboratory; and R. L. Holland, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. These gentlemen held a panel discussion on the Physical Measurements of Wool and Their Relationship with Wool Values. Dr. Patterson discussed research to get wool more adaptable that is being carried on. Mr. Johnston stated that the AMS laboratory is developing new approaches to wool marketing. This Association was commended for work it is doing on marketing. Mr. Johnston explained how the specification for wool requirements were established. He displayed charts and explained how the specification for wool requirements were established. He displayed charts and explained their meanings. Mr. Holland told of the work being done at Texas A. & M. College and Mr. Davis told of the experimental and research work being carried on by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. He also explained the function of the wool scouring plant of which he has charge. The panel members, along with Dr. Patterson, then held a question and answer period.

President Kincaid introduced Ray Mowery, Animal Husbandry Department of Texas Tech.

TEXAS SHEEP COUNCIL MEETS

On a vote, the Association resolved itself into the Texas Sheep Council. Lance Sears was nominated and elected chairman by acclamation. Ernest Williams was nominated and elected Secretary by acclamation. Mr. Sears

called for the election of delegates. Mr. Williams nominated for the nominating committee the following delegates and made a motion they be elected:

Jack Canning, Jimmy Powell, Scott Keeling, Raymond Hicks, L. M. Stephens, Jimmy Maddox, Arthur Gromatzky, O. D. Dooley, R. R. Coreth, R. P. Ainsworth, Charles Schreiner, III, Worth Evans, Jerry Puckett, J. B. McCord, T. A. Kincaid, Walter Pfluger, R. W. Hodge, Penrose Metcalfe, Lance Sears, Fred Earwood.

The motion was seconded and carried. There being no further business, the Texas Sheep Council resolved itself back into the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

President Kincaid called upon Secretary Williams to give his annual Secretary-Treasurer's Report. Secretary Williams stated in his report that the year's receipts of \$63,078.80 were the highest the Association had ever had. He stated that it was partly the result of the sale of a big part of both the 1957 and 1958 wool and mohair clips during 1958. He further stated that the total regular expenditures were \$35,495.40, which was about \$1,200.00 less than the total amount budgeted for the year. However an additional \$16,697.00 was paid to the National Wool Growers Association which represented the entire 1958 quota plus one-half of the 1957 quota. Secretary Williams called attention to the dues collected by warehouses as shown on a separate page. He said that membership as of October 31 was 4479 members and all were paid up. He said he hoped that the continued betterment in range conditions and the increase in sheep numbers would reverse the long-time downward trend in membership numbers.

The meeting adjourned at 4:45 P.M.



PANEL DISCUSSION

The Association membership, intent upon learning more about wool measurements in their relation with wool values, listened closely to a panel discussion in the Dallas meeting. Behind the mike, standing, is Dr. R. E. Patterson, Vice-President for Agriculture, Texas A. & M. College, who was moderator for the panel, which included, from the left, Stanley P. Davis, wool expert, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Donald D. Johnston of the A. M. S. Standard Wool Laboratories, Denver, Colorado, and R. L. Holland, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

DECEMBER 10, 1958

President Kincaid convened the meeting at 9:30 A.M.

AWARD PRESENTATION

The presentation of the annual awards of the 4-H Club, which was televised, was made. President Kincaid introduced Floyd Lynch, State 4-H Club Leader, who held a panel discussion with Reynolds Lee Foster, Sterling City; Bill Jacoby, Ozona, winners of the 4-H Range Management Demonstration; Alice Claire Jones, Sonora, winner of the Sheep and Goat and Wool and Mohair Award; Garlyn Hoffman, Range Specialist, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, and Reynolds Lee Foster, Sr., who is active in 4-H work in Sterling City. The winners told in the panel discussion about how they got started in 4-H, some of the problems and hardships which they encountered and their future plans in 4-H.

FISHER THANKED

President Kincaid introduced Edwin E. Marsh Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, and complimented him on his work in Washington. Mr. Marsh, in his opening comments, thanked Congressman O. C. Fisher for his help. He stated that one problem was solved by the extension of the National Wool Act. Mr. Marsh thanked Penrose Metcalfe for his help in his trips to Washington. He also thanked President Kincaid, Secretary Williams and Frank ImMasche for their help. He told how the National Wool Act was started and stated that it was no cinch to get passed. He said we should all be thankful it was extended because of low wool prices. He feels that it is the salvation of the industry. Mr. Marsh also spoke of the Meat Packers Act and what it means to us. He told of our problem with imports and urged that the tariff situation be watched closely. In closing, Mr. Marsh stated that without organized effort, there would not be a National Wool Act today.

President Kincaid introduced Dr. Harold P. Lundgren, Acting Chief, Wool and Mohair Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, Albany, California. Dr. Lundgren spoke of the money being spent on research. He gave a

resume of the problems of the synthetic industry. He told how wool processing can be improved and stated that their laboratory has expanded and the staff has increased from eighteen to thirty-one at present. He gave the three main objectives of their laboratory, which are: (1) To understand fibers, yarns and fabrics better; (2) To discover and develop new modifications; and (3) To improve processing and products. Dr. Lundgren displayed several charts and explained their meanings.

President Kincaid introduced Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead, Del Rio, the new President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Association. He then introduced Mrs. Adolf Stieler, outgoing

A NEW METHOD OF COMBATING COBALT DEFICIENCY

It was brought out in both open and private discussions Texas' deficiency in taking care of livestock health problems. Although Texas ranks next to the last of all states in the amount of money spent on livestock health, Texas has the largest livestock population. One of the displays was that which Nicholas of America, Ltd., arranged in a hotel suite. It proved popular with many ranchmen. John L. Graham, sales representative for the company, is shown explaining to a group of Sutton County ranchmen, not shown in the picture, the value of the Cobalt Bullet developed in Australia and now sold in this country through Wm. Cooper and Nephews.

On the right is E. L. Buchanan of San Antonio, representative for the latter company.

President of the Auxiliary who, in her report of the activities of the year of the Auxiliary, told mostly of their activities on the Miss Wool program and getting it on a national scope. Mrs. Rudie Mick, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, was introduced by Mrs. Stieler. Mrs. Mick expressed her appreciation for the hospitality shown her on her two trips to Texas. She stated that she was glad to announce that a plan had been worked out by which the Texas Auxiliary would again be in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest. She said that two contestants from the Hill Country Chapter of the Auxiliary would go to Portland on a noncompetitive basis. Mrs. Mick mentioned the lamb promotion table mats and suggested that they be distributed to churches, clubs and other institutions.

SENATOR YARBOROUGH INTRODUCED

President Kincaid introduced Senator Ralph Yarbrough. The Senator stated that he was

in town for a talk before a club and had a few minutes during which he wished to extend his greetings to the convention. He briefly covered some of the legislation passed during the last session of Congress.

THE MISSES WOOL INTRODUCED

Jimmy Powell, Chairman of the Wool Promotion Committee, was introduced and in his report extended the appreciation of the Wool Promotion Committee to Mrs. Mick for her cooperation during the recent National Miss Wool Show. He then introduced Miriam LaCour, Miss Wool of Texas, who told of her various trips and those that she will make in the future. Mr. Powell then introduced Beverly Bentley, National Miss Wool, who told of her three-week tour during which time she spent two weeks in New York City and a week in Alaska. She said she met manufacturers and designers in New York and presented a wool tag to the Governor of Alaska. Miss Bentley (Continued on page 14)

ENTERTAINMENT

The ranchmen had a lot of fun making acquaintances and renewing old friendships. Shown here is Mrs. Jackie Wilhelm, present Secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, and Miss Margaret Pankey, former Secretary of the Association, now living in Dallas, with newly-elected President Lance Sears and his daughter, Suzanne, of Sweetwater.





Miss Wool of 1959, Beverley Bentley of Albuquerque, New Mexico, posed for publicity pictures with this Buick Electra in New York's Central Park during her recent tour of the big city. Appropriately, the Electra is upholstered in wool broadcloth. Miss Wool, true to her title, wouldn't have it any other way. This is another publicity photograph being spread far and wide by wool interests in efforts to regain this market.

Miss Wool Prefers Wool Upholstery

All automobiles do not provide an option of synthetics or wool for upholstery, BUT SOME OF THEM DO.

The Buick Electra, the Chrysler Imperial, the Lincoln Continental, and Cadillac Eldorado now provide wool upholstery.

Progress is being made. The manufacturers are becoming more interested in wool. According to authoritative reports from Detroit, it is quite possible that some 15,000,000 pounds of wool will be used in automobile upholstery—if promotional work continues successfully.

The automobile shown above is a BUICK ELECTRA recently purchased by ranchman Willie B. Wilson of San Angelo. He asked for and got wool upholstery. You, too, should ask!

All ranchmen should prefer wool.

This Ad Sponsored by Texas Warehouses:

Roddie & Company BRADY

San Angelo Wool Co. SAN ANGELO

Santa Rita Wool Co. SAN ANGELO

Sonora Wool & Mohair Co. SONORA

Lucius M. Stephens & Co. LOMETA

West Texas Wool and Mohair Assn. MERTZON

And The Sheep & Goat Raiser

Official Minutes

(Continued from page 13)

stated that the most important part of her trip was the making of a film which will be released soon to several hundred TV stations. Mr. Powell said her known appearances in the future would be in El Paso for the Sun Carnival Days, in Portland for the National Wool Growers Association Convention in late January, and in San Antonio in March for the National Convention of Telephone Companies. In closing, Mr. Powell stated that he felt it very necessary that a committee be set up in the National Wool Growers Association to handle the National Miss Wool.

PRESIDENT KINCAID'S REPORT

President Kincaid, in his report, stated that: "In nearly all organizations it is the custom for the President to make an annual report on his and the Association's activities for the preceding year. This affords a retiring officer a built-in opportunity to pat himself on the back and tell the members how hard he had been working."

"The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, having at its disposal our magazine and the newspapers of the state, has kept the members well informed and all of you are aware of what your officers have been doing. A lengthy personal report, I believe, would only be repeating what you already know. Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary of The National Wool Growers Association, and Congressman O. C. Fisher have given a complete report of our activities on the national level.

"If I have made any contribution to our organization, I believe it has been in furthering and improving our relations with other agricultural organizations in the State of Texas. I think this is a policy that should be cultivated to the utmost. It is the old story we hear every day in agriculture of minorities within a minority. So we had better all work together.

"This cooperation with other groups is evidenced by the success of the Feed Control Act of 1957. That is an old story with us now but the Feed Control Service at A. & M. College is highly pleased with the effectiveness of the law.

MEMBERS NEEDED

"I would again like to stress the idea that something must be done to increase and hold our membership. We have seen a drop of about twenty-five percent in active members in two years. There are over 25,000 producers of wool and/or mohair in Texas. We had over 10,000 members at one time and less than 5,000 now. True, some of these have gone out of business but I am sure many new owners of sheep or goats have taken their place.

"I am ready and willing to assume my part of the responsibility for not securing an increase in membership. It is all but impossible for a President of this Association who has no more ability than I, to operate his own business, attend to the duties of his office and still have time to be a field man. Such a field man—on nearly a full time basis—is a must. Many warehouses are doing an excellent job of collecting dues, and some are falling down entirely. I have hopes that the insurance program recently inaugurated will bring in some members. I still believe one of the surest ways to increase our membership is to organize our various districts and hold meetings in each district. Get our directors interested in their own area.

"We have other problems. Our wool market for instance. We have a promotion program for our products, wool and lamb. It is hard to conceive two products from the same animal being affected by such different circumstances. The wool market is almost completely controlled by the world market. And the competition for the market is on a cut-throat basis.

"I want to quote from a national weekly publication that appeared on the newsstands under the date of December 8, 1958—the title of the article was 'Textiles' and it appears that the only textiles of any importance were cotton and synthetics. The article asks 'Why have textiles sagged during "normal" times? One reason is that the industry is a clutter of 500 manufacturers, many of them small, inefficient and hampered by outdated machinery. This season alone, chemical and textilemen are introducing more than a dozen new synthetics. Each one is tailored to a special job. Such improved synthetics have cut into the market for Old King Cotton. But cottonmen are fighting back by developing goods with wash-and-wear finishes. One firm's cottons are now treated with finish that produces drip-dry, wrinkle-free cotton shirts, bedsheet, etc. To sell the new fabrics, textilemen are planning their first major industrywide promotion campaign. Dan River has called for textilemakers to raise \$10 million to \$15 million a year for the promotion.'

"Add to this \$15 million the \$75 million going into research on synthetic fibers and we have an awesome view to look upon. We can be assured that in wool we have a product that is superior to all others and it will take more effort—it will have to be effort because we don't have the money. We must educate the buying public regarding the superiority of wool—And the big thing—we must realize that to sell wool we must be competitive, not just in price alone but make our product competitive as we prepare it for market.

"This organization has a Wool Marketing Committee. I believe there is a definite job that they can do and a service to be rendered

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

to the wool producer. It is not, in my opinion, a problem that can be solved quickly. I hope the committee is continued.

"The opportunity of serving as your President has been one of the greatest and most rewarding experiences of my life. I want to express to each of you my gratitude for your support. You all have been exceedingly kind to me and my family and they join me in saying 'thank you.'"

The meeting adjourned for noon recess.

The afternoon session was convened by President Kincaid at 1:40 o'clock.

REPORTS

L. M. Stephens, Chairman, General Affairs Committee, was called upon to report for that committee. Mr. Stephens stated that he had nothing to report. He then called upon O. D. Dooley for a report on the Labor Committee. Mr. Dooley stated that he had nothing concrete to report. He stated that after the September directors meeting William S. Tyson, former lawyer with the United States Department of Labor, was hired and that Mr. Tyson had taken the Labor Department to task on their wage findings. Mr. Dooley stated that he had called upon Congressman O. C. Fisher, Senator Ralph Yarborough, Senator Lyndon Johnson, and the Immigration Department for help. He said that as of December 5, the Texas Employment Commission had heard nothing and the Labor Department was allowing the continued demand of \$125.00. In closing, Mr. Dooley emphasized the need of cooperation from the Labor Department. Mr. Stephens then called upon Raymond Hicks, Chairman, College Research and Extension Committee for his report. Mr. Hicks stated that he had nothing to report except that two resolutions formed in their meeting would be presented later by the Resolutions Committee. He stated that his committee had discussed research regarding a new parasite control. He further stated that much research is going on at the present time and it is hoped that something new will develop soon. Mr. Hicks stated his concern and that of his committee members regarding the lack of representation on the Texas A. & M. College Board of Directors of Agriculture people. In closing Mr. Hicks spoke of his committee's discussion on the Range Management Course.

A. & M. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Kincaid called attention to the resolution passed at the September directors meeting directing the officers of this Association to call the Governor's attention to the lack of representation of Agriculture men on the A. & M. Board of Directors. President Kincaid stated that he had written letters to several other livestock and agricultural organizations on this matter. He stated that a list of names would be prepared for presentation to the Governor for his consideration. He urged that everyone ask the people they know who also know the Governor to write to him about it. President Kincaid said that he feels that Agriculture people want Agricultural representation on the Board.

President Kincaid next called upon Lance Sears, Chairman, Livestock Committee, for his report. Mr. Sears stated that they had a very interesting meeting with discussions too lengthy to report. They prepared, according to Mr. Sears, a resolution which would be presented later by the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Sears also made the report for the Predatory Animal Committee in the absence of Mark Browne, Chairman. He told of a long discussion regarding the recent ruling of Commission of State Education condemning the end of predatory animal control. He stated that a resolution would be presented later in the usual manner. Mr. Sears mentioned a report by Judge Roscoe Runge in which he recognized the organizations at Texas A. & M. College and their abilities. Mr. Sears also told of a talk by Dr. R. E. Patterson, Vice President for Agriculture, Texas A. & M., in which Dr. Patterson clarified his department and his position. Mr. Sears then called upon Edwin Mayer, Jr., Chairman, Livestock Theft Committee, for his report. Mr. Mayer stated that his report centered around a resolution that he wished to discuss at the time it was presented by the Resolutions Committee.

WOOL COMMITTEE REPORT

President Kincaid called upon Fred Earwood, Chairman, Wool Committee. Mr. Earwood stated that the Warehouse Sub-Committee work had been taken over by the Texas Wool and Mohair Warehouse Association who had a meeting earlier in the day. He spoke of the low attendance and the fact that they did not have enough members present to elect new officers. He stated that they had discussed membership and the collection of dues. He said that during a later meeting of the General Committee there was quite a lot of discussion on the marketing situation which was disappointing to the committee. Mr. Earwood called attention to the fact that this past year recorded the largest dues collections, however, he feels that work must be done to increase membership. In closing, Mr. Earwood stated that it is his belief that something would be done about it during the coming year.

President Kincaid called upon Secretary Williams for the announcement of the 1959 Board of Directors. Secretary Williams read the names of those elected in the district caucuses and they were as follows:

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE (TOTAL 10)

C. E. Boyd, Jr.—Sweetwater
C. C. Canon—San Angelo
Arlie Davis—Brownwood
Lloyd Herring—Ballinger
Jack Williams—Ballinger
Billy Morris—Rocksprings
Tully Pratt, Jr.—Brackettville
Marion Sansom, III—Paint Rock
R. R. Walston—Menard
B. E. Wilson—Juno

DISTRICT 1 (TOTAL 26)

Jack Allison—Fort Stockton
Aubrey L. Baugh—Marfa
Herbert Brown—Sanderson
Worth Evans—Fort Davis
Frank Fulk—Fort Stockton
R. M. Thomson, Jr.—Marfa
Gay Howard—Marfa
Frank Jones—Marfa
Dick Lawhorn—Marfa
Hayes Mitchell—Marfa
Frank Perry, Jr.—Iraan
Miles Pierce—Box 307, Alpine
Clayton Puckett—Fort Stockton
Jerry Puckett—Fort Stockton
Rod Richardson—Iraan
Leo Richardson—Iraan
Joe Clark—Alpine
Bill Shurley—Marfa
Scott Keeling—Alamore
E. A. Stieler—Sierra Blanca
S. L. Stumberg—Sanderson
S. L. Stumberg, Jr.—Marathon
W. R. Stumberg—Sanderson
John T. Williams—Sanderson
Tommy D. Wood—Marfa

DISTRICT 2 (TOTAL 15)

R. P. Ainsworth—Colorado City
James Baggett—Ozona
E. G. Cauble—Big Lake
Alvie Cole—Sterling City
Tom Collins—Sterling City
W. A. Childress—Ozona
Aubrey DeLong—Mertzon
W. E. Friend, Jr.—Ozona
T. A. Kincaid—Ozona
E. F. McEntire—Sterling City
Floyd McMullan—Big Lake
E. S. Mayer, Jr.—Barnhart
Morty Mertz—Big Lake
V. I. Pierce—Ozona
R. B. Ferguson—Big Lake

DISTRICT 3 (TOTAL 24)

Alvis Belcher—Box 218, Brackettville
Lester Brumley—Del Rio
Merlin Davis—Rocksprings
S. W. Dismukes—Rocksprings
O. D. Dooley—Brackettville
H. K. Fawcett—Del Rio
H. J. Y. Mills, Jr.—Pandale
W. S. Orr—Rocksprings
Pat Rose, Jr.—Del Rio
Clyde Sellers—Del Rio
Noble Taylor—Del Rio
George Tumlinson—Del Rio
Roger Gillis—Del Rio
R. W. Hodges—Del Rio
Henry Horn—Del Rio
E. V. Jarrett—Del Rio
Charles E. Long—Del Rio
J. C. Mayfield—Del Rio
Watt Turner—Rocksprings
J. D. Varga—Rocksprings
C. W. Wardlaw—Del Rio
F. H. Whitehead—Del Rio
W. B. Whitehead—Del Rio
James Wittenburg—Rocksprings

DISTRICT 4 (TOTAL 26)

W. E. (Earl) Barr—Ballinger
Earl Byrd—San Angelo
Jack Canning—Eden
John Cargile—San Angelo
James L. Daniel—Eden
Joe Dobson—Talpa
Ralph Edens—Talpa
F. W. Hall—Eden
Gus Hartgrove—San Angelo
Scott Hartgrove—Paint Rock
Arthur Henderson—Van Court
Jimmy Maddox—Colorado City
Len Mertz—San Angelo
J. B. McCord—Coleman
Penrose Metcalfe—San Angelo
Guy Nations—Sweetwater
Carl Pfleger—Eden
Walter Pflueger—Eden
Virgil Powell—San Angelo
Lance Sears—Sweetwater
R. O. Sheffield—San Angelo
W. T. Stewartson—Santa Anna
Monty L. Stone—Talpa
J. W. Vance—Coleman
Ed Willoughby—San Angelo
Ray Willoughby—San Angelo

DISTRICT 5 (TOTAL 29)

Lea Allison—Sonora
S. S. Bundy, Jr.—Ozona
K. Cowser—Junction
W. R. Cusenberry—Sonora
Howard Derrick—Eldorado
Armer F. Earwood—Sonora
Fred T. Earwood—Sonora
J. S. Farmer—Junction
W. J. Fields, Jr.—Sonora
J. Ed Hill—Eldorado
Pierce Hoggett—Junction
C. T. Holekamp—Junction
Ted Holekamp—Junction
Edwin Jackson—Eldorado
G. R. Kothman—Junction
P. K. McIntosh—Eldorado
Edwin Mayer, Sr.—Sonora
Stanley Mayfield—Sonora
Ed L. Mears, Jr.—Menard
Jimmy Powell—Menard
Ray Ridenhower—Junction
Jimmy Rieck—Roosevelt
Joe Brown Ross—Sonora
E. G. Sieker—Menard
G. F. Stewart—Junction
J. M. Treadwell—Fort McKavett
W. J. Wilkinson—Menard
Bryan Hunt—Sonora
Gus Witting, Jr.—Junction

DISTRICT 6 (TOTAL 22)

Allie Allsup—Medina
J. M. Auld, Jr.—Mountain Home
Dolph Briscoe, Jr.—Uvalde
J. M. Chittim—Hunt
John G. Dooley—Uvalde
Leslie R. Duke—Utopia
Earl Garrett—Mountain Home
M. R. Garrison—Hondo
Carlton Godbold—Leakey
Raymond Hicks—Bandera
Fred Horner—Uvalde
Joe Leinweber—Hondo
F. M. Montague, Jr.—Bandera
Oscar Neunhoffer—Kerrville

Roy Nunley—Sabinal
E. M. Peters—Hunt
Jim Priour—Mountain Home
Felix Real, Jr.—Kerrville
R. R. Schott—Helotes
Charles Schreiner, III—Mountain Home
Ray Wyatt—Bandera
Jim Weatherbee—Kerrville

DISTRICT 7 (TOTAL 17)

Dick Alexander—Brownwood
John Alexander—San Saba
C. R. Butler—Lometa
V. Z. Cornelius—Goldthwaite
Harry L. Curts—Brady
Clayton Egger—Mullin
Clyde Glimp—Lometa
Arthur Gromatzky—Priddy
J. C. Eckert—Mason
Dan Lehner, Jr.—Mason
J. C. (Cecil) McCoury—Lampasas
Frank Roddie—Brady
John Tom Campbell—Brady
D. P. Smith, Jr.—Llano
L. M. Stephens—Lometa
H. D. Winters—Brady
G. R. White—Brady

DISTRICT 8 (TOTAL 14)

R. R. Coreth—New Braunfels
Hondo Crouch—Fredericksburg
Arthur Eichenlohr—Blanco
Albert Faltin—Comfort
Allen Haag—Kendall
Alfred Herbst—Boerne
Harold Ranzau—Boerne
David Schmidt—Harper
Henry J. Schmidt—Fredericksburg
H. R. Sites—Wimberly
Rodolph Smith—Comfort
Adolf Stieler—Comfort
E. L. Woerner—Fredericksburg
J. V. Wilson—Bertram

DISTRICT 9 (TOTAL 5)

Horace Boyle—Paris
Gayle Dudley—Comanche
Roger Neyland—Centerville
C. L. McIver—Leona
Taylor Watson—Strawn

DISTRICT 10 (TOTAL 9)

Austin Brown—Beaumont
Mark L. Browne—San Antonio
Rankin Kennedy—Taylor
John P. Classen—San Antonio
W. C. McCord—Beaumont
J. O. McLellan—Palacios
Leslie Pepper—San Antonio
Fred W. Shields—San Antonio
T. M. Williams—Florence

BY-LAWS DISCUSSED

President Kincaid, on behalf of the Association, welcomed the new directors. Edwin Mayer, Sr., called attention to the by-law regarding attendance of directors meetings and stated that it had been disregarded. Mr. Mayer felt that it is unwise to retain men on the Board who do not want to be on it. Mr. Mayer stated that it weakens the system of by-laws and moved that the names of those who do not desire re-election be stricken from the record. The motion was seconded by Fred Earwood who stated that he feels that the by-laws should be followed but that the work by many warehousemen in collecting dues was more important to the Association than their attendance at directors meetings. Mr. Earwood expressed his desire to keep those men on the Board. Penrose Metcalfe recommended that all warehousemen be eligible for directorship whether or not they attend meetings. Mr. Metcalfe further recommended that the list of directors remain as is pending a change of the by-laws. President Kincaid declared that a motion to drop men elected as directors by the district caucuses was out of order as the convention has no authority to negate actions of the caucuses. It was voted to sustain the ruling of the chair and the motion was declared null and void.

RESOLUTIONS

President Kincaid called upon Edwin Mayer, Sr., Chairman, General Resolutions Committee, for his report. The following resolutions were presented:

(1) **Predatory Animal Control**—The control of predatory animals and harmful rodents is essential to the sheep and goat raising industry.

The Rodent and Predatory Control Service

(Continued on page 42)

**ASTONISHED**

Evening sessions of the convention at Dallas for the sheep and goat men consisted largely of dancing, friendly get-together and some horseplay. In this picture, wool warehouseman, Hondo Crouch of Comfort, was caught in the act of relieving Bob Baldwin, representative of the Wool Bureau, New York City, of his shirt without the formality of first removing his coat. The amazed spectator on the left spent the rest of the evening asking everyone: "How did he do it?"

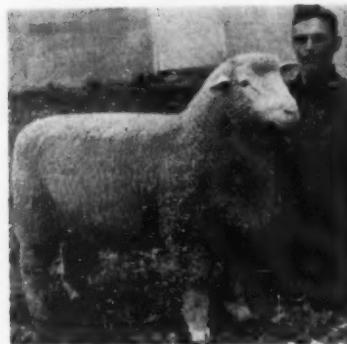
THE SEARS FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Lance Sears, Sweetwater, with their daughter, Suzanne, are shown as they received congratulations of ranch friends in their hotel suite at Dallas after Mr. Sears had been named leader of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. Mr. Sears, life-long ranchman, operates a 50-section ranch in Nolan County, eight miles west of Maryneal and east of Sweetwater. Mr. Sears, who has been a director of the Association for some 15 years, runs Rambouillet sheep and commercial Hereford cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Sears have two daughters, Suzanne, shown in the photograph, senior, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, and Sandra, junior in the Sweetwater High School. (Not shown.)



COLUMBIA SHEEP

THE ALL AMERICAN BREED



Do you want:

Large, Attractive Sheep?
Open Face Sheep?
Good Herding Sheep?
Good Lambing Sheep?
Heavy Shearing Sheep?

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THEN YOU WANT COLUMBIAS**

**COLUMBIA SHEEP
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA**

Mr. Alma Esplin, Secretary
P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah

Toxicity and Residues Of Insecticides

By DR. R. D. RADELEFF, U.S.D.A.,
Animal Disease and Parasite Research Division
Kerrville, Texas

An abstract of a discussion presented at the 11th Annual Texas Livestock Health Conference, Tyler, Texas, November 17, 1958.

IN MAN'S battle against his insect enemies, he has developed thousands of chemicals, which in one manner or another, help him to reduce the number of those enemies. Only a very few of these developments can be classified as being of no hazard to man himself. These include such products as rotenone and pyrethrin. Prior to World War II, his most valuable weapons were arsenicals and salts of various metals. These were all poisonous materials which had to be handled carefully to prevent losses of plants, animals or people.

Chlorinated Hydrocarbons

During and following World War II, many synthetic organic compounds were developed. The first, and best known of these perhaps, was DDT, followed in close order by methoxychlor, chlordane, toxaphene, BHC,

dieldrin, aldrin, heptachlor, and many others less well-known. These materials were given the general family name of chlorinated hydrocarbons. They varied a great deal in their dangers to man and animals from virtually non-toxic, in the case of DDT, to relatively highly toxic, in the case of dieldrin.

Organic Phosphorus Insecticides

At the same time, other compounds such as parathion, TEPP, malathion, Systox, Dipterex, Dow ET-57, and Bayer 21/199 were being developed. These all incorporated the element phosphorus and were classified into a family which has been known as the organic phosphorus insecticides. As with the chlorinated hydrocarbons, their toxicity varied greatly from the relatively low toxicity of malathion and Dow ET-57 to the very high toxicity of TEPP and parathion.

Behavior Patterns

All of these modern insecticides have certain common behavior patterns. Each of them is capable of pass-

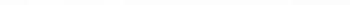
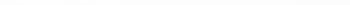
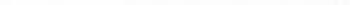
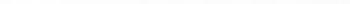
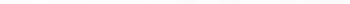
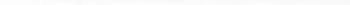
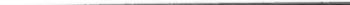
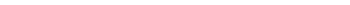
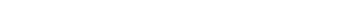
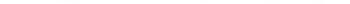
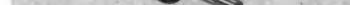
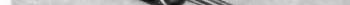
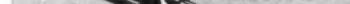
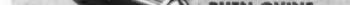
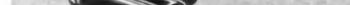
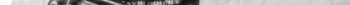
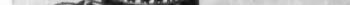
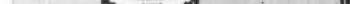
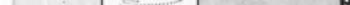
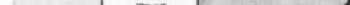
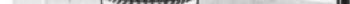
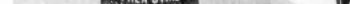
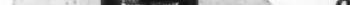
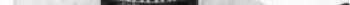
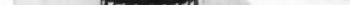
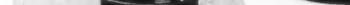
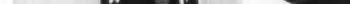
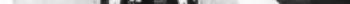
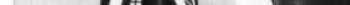
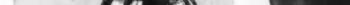
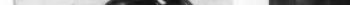
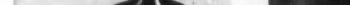
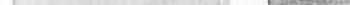
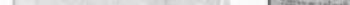
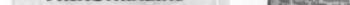
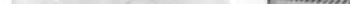
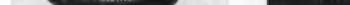
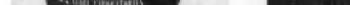
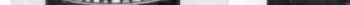
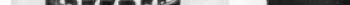
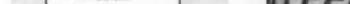
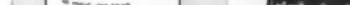
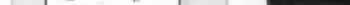
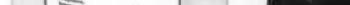
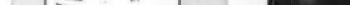
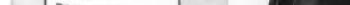
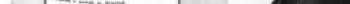
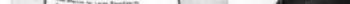
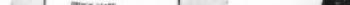
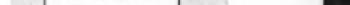
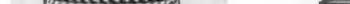
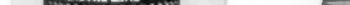
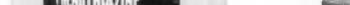
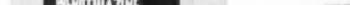
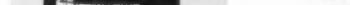
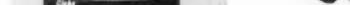
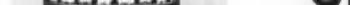
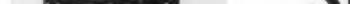
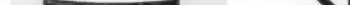
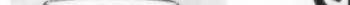
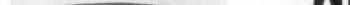
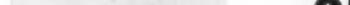
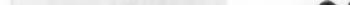
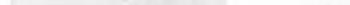
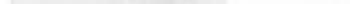
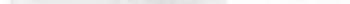
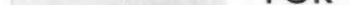
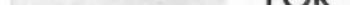
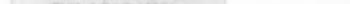
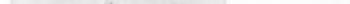
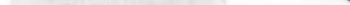
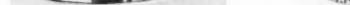
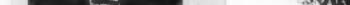
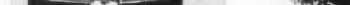
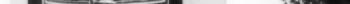
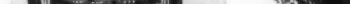
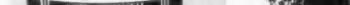
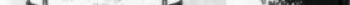
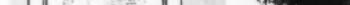
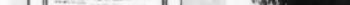
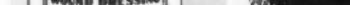
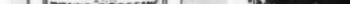
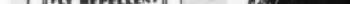
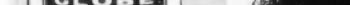
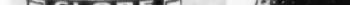
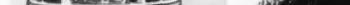
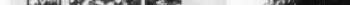
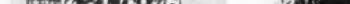
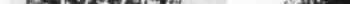
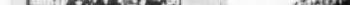
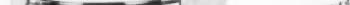
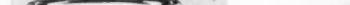
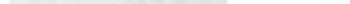
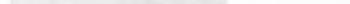
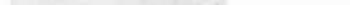
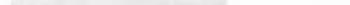
ing through the unbroken skin, digestive tract lining, the lining of the respiratory system, or any other body surface. Each of them is taken up by the blood stream and stored to some extent in tissues of the body, and usually is excreted in the milk of the lactating female. These materials differ greatly in the storage and excretion which will occur. Virtually all of them are associated with the fat of the body and the fat of the milk. These may be found to some extent in the liver and kidney because these organs carry out most of the work of getting them out of the body.

Nervous System Affected

All of the modern insecticides exert their toxic effects primarily upon the nervous system of the animal or person. The exact mechanism by which this is done by the chlorinated hydrocarbons is as yet unknown. We know only that the central nervous system is affected, and that many symptoms, some of them very spectacular, are observed in poisoning.

The organic phosphorus compounds with an enzyme called cholinesterase, which is vital for the proper functioning of the nervous system. When the enzyme is missing, the nervous system is akin to a telephone switchboard, which has had all its wires stripped of insulation and tangled. Again, many symptoms may appear and some of them may be spectacular.

The chlorinated hydrocarbons produce symptoms which involve abnormal posture and abnormal muscular activity, varying from less activity than normal to convulsive seizures,



which the farmer most frequently describes as fits.

The organic phosphorus insecticides are different in that their symptoms are primarily profuse flow of salivation (drooling), dyspnea, or difficult breathing, and stiffness in movement. With either group of compounds, symptoms may appear in as little as 10 minutes after contact with the poison, while in a few cases with some of the materials, symptoms may be delayed for two or three days.

After Poisoning?

It is very difficult to estimate what will happen to an animal once it is poisoned. The severity of the symptoms and the time of appearance of the symptoms are rarely of any help.

While the symptoms are often spectacular, the findings when the body is opened are not. There are no characteristic disturbances of the internal organs. Frequently we find the lungs to be congested and heavy, and there frequently are hemorrhages on the heart. Such other lesions as we find are those that are found in virtually any dead animal.

Problems Complicated

The problem of residues in toxicity of these insecticides is a very complicated one. A vast amount of money must be spent by the parent company in proving the effectiveness of the material, its safety, and its likelihood to produce residues. These findings must be checked by disinterested groups, such as the Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Government, and the State and University Experiment Stations.

At the present moment, the people of the United States have the most rigid protection and enforcement against hazards of insecticides of any people in the world. As presently controlled, all insecticides, if used strictly in accordance with the instructions printed on the label, will neither be hazardous to man or animals, nor will they create residues in the tissues of plants or animals, which will be dangerous to the people consuming them.

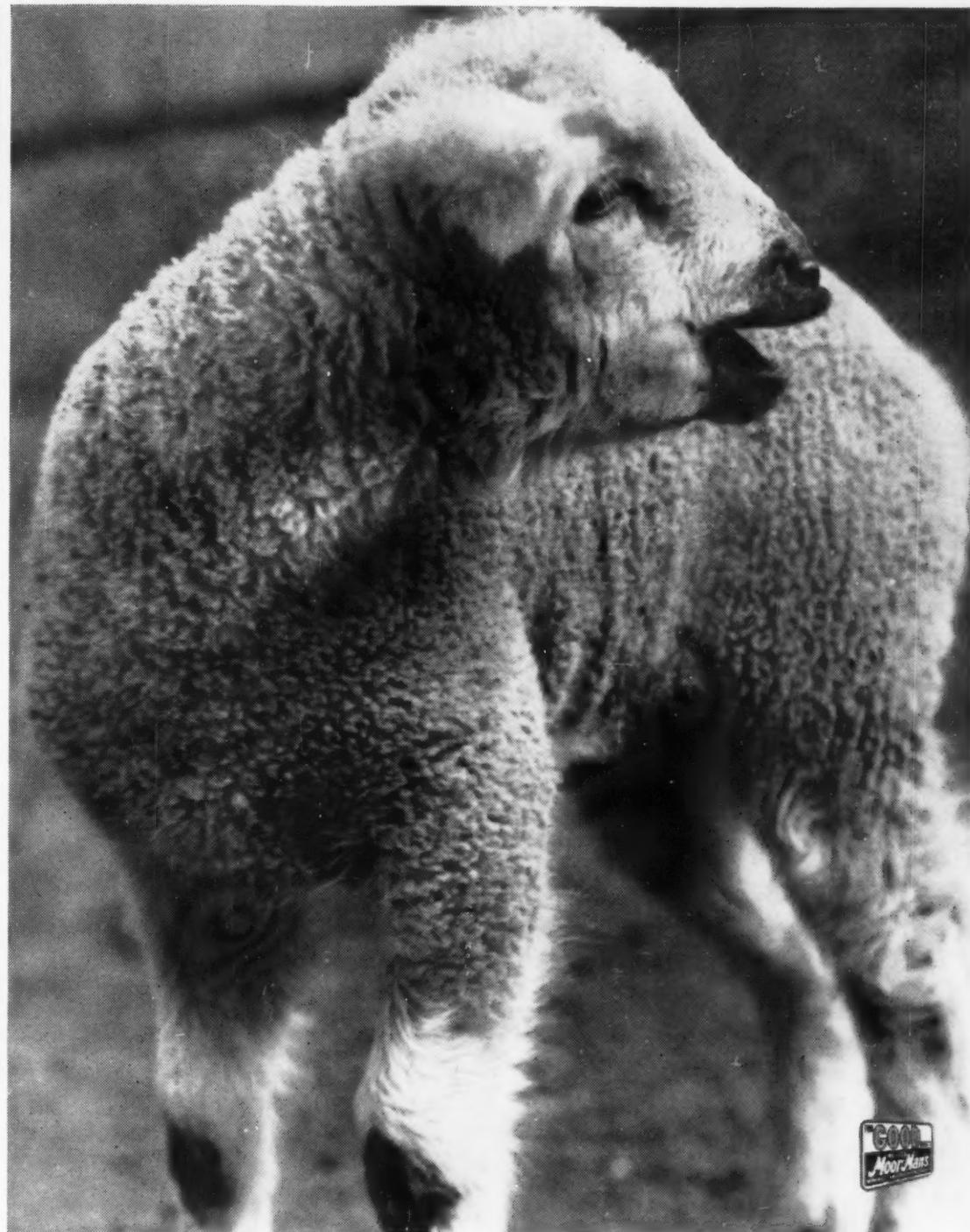
RENFROE HEADS NORTH TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT ASSOCIATION

THE NORTH Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association met December 2 at the Community House, Wichita Valley, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were Ray Renfroe, President; Leonard Drennon, Vice President, and Gale Lowrance, Secretary-Treasurer. Renfroe was reared in the Mertzon-Water Valley-Crane area of Texas. He ranches in Montague County. He is associated with the Production Credit Association in Wichita Falls.

Drennon is outstanding as 4-H adult leader in Wichita County. He raises cattle, sheep and Shetland ponies on his ranch north of Electra.

Lowrance is one of the old time sheep raisers in the North Texas area. He has been very active in the North Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association for many years and was one of the big boosters in its organization. His farm and ranching operations are in the Iowa Park area.



How MoorMan's Mintrate Blocks can help boost your profits!

MoorMan's Mintrate* Blocks are specially formulated to help sheep and goats convert more of your range grasses and roughage into extra growth and gain. Here's how *you* can use Mintrate Blocks to best advantage.

For Bred Ewes . . . start feeding your ewes even before breeding to get them in good condition. Then continue feeding during pregnancy. They'll drop thrifitier lambs and be better milkers.

For Ewes and Lambs . . . Mintrate Blocks are designed to be self-fed. So every animal on the place gets its share of proteins and minerals. Even the timid animals will get all they need to produce maximum returns over feed cost.

Your sheep and goats will consume from 1/12 to 1/4 of a pound per head per day. And they'll get all the minerals, proteins and vitamins they need to help them convert more of your roughage and range grasses into gains, growth and profit.

Ask your MoorMan Man about special prices on quantity orders . . . or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. V-91, Quincy, Illinois.

MoorMan's*

Since 1885—73 years of friendly service
Mintrate Blocks for Sheep and Goats

*Trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Kit contains special marking ink, dies (1/4" and 3/8") plus NEW tong with concealed spring to prevent pinching; deeper throat for use from any angle; Digits changed individually from front, \$4.00 and up according to numbers or letters wanted.

See your dealer or
Send for FREE Illustrated Price Folder

WESTON MFG. & SUPPLY CO.
1965 Speer Blvd., Denver, Colo.

DEBOUILLET SHEEP BREEDERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

THE FIFTH Annual Meeting of the Debouillet Sheep Breeders Association was held in Roswell, New Mexico, December 6, 1958. The president, Foster S. Price of Sterling City, Texas, presided.

The Secretary reported requests for brochures and availability of Debouillet sheep had been made by Mexico, India, Iraq, Spain, New Zealand, Australia, Pakistan, and Bolivia.

The membership of the Debouillet Association commended the present 4-H and FFA livestock program in so far as showmanship is concerned. However, it was agreed that the present custom of showing sheep breeds, of little commercial value in their own area, is unrealistic. The Association resolves to promote a more commer-

cially realistic 4-H and FFA program by encouraging the showing of the more adaptable range sheep breeds and emphasizing the commercial aspects of both lamb finishing and wool production.

A report was made by P. E. Neale, Professor of Animal Husbandry at New Mexico A. & M., on the Debouillet Sheep Breeders Association Award to the Reserve Intercollegiate Wool Judging Team of the American Royal Show held in Kansas City, Missouri, October 17-25, 1958. This trophy was presented by Professor Neale in behalf of the Debouillet Association to the University of Nebraska Wool

Judging Team and now hangs on display in the Animal Husbandry Trophy Room at the University of Nebraska.

Professor Neale, who has recently returned from a sabbatical leave spent at East Sydney Technical College in Sydney, Australia, gave a most interesting and informative comparison of the United States and Australia in regards to climate, population, and agricultural economy. Colored slides were shown of range and show sheep, sheep-working facilities, and terrain of Australia.

Debouillet Association officers elected for the coming year are: President, J. R. Skeen, Picacho, New Mexico; Vice President, M. P. Renfroe, Melvin, Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Jones, Roswell, New Mexico, re-elected.

The Sixth Annual Meeting is to be held in Sterling City, Texas.

Howard Southdowns Win 3 out of 6 first shown for.



Howard 30 — Champion Ram at the International

OUR COMPLETE WINNINGS:

1st and 4th RAM LAMBS

1st PEN OF RAM LAMBS

5th and 7th YEARLING EWES

All Winners in this International Show bred by us.

We are happy to announce our winning of the perpetual CHALLENGE CUP for the best flock of Southdowns in the largest Southdown show in the history of the International.

It is the first time this cup and the Champion Ram have come west of the Mississippi River.

At the 1958 State Fairs in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana the Howard show flock won 48 out of 51 firsts and 11 of 12 champions.

HOWARD Southdowns can also win in the wether classes.

In the 1958 shows they were champion Southdowns at Ft. Worth, Abilene, San Antonio, Houston, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, and Reserve at Shreveport, Dallas and Houston.

We wish to salute the fitters and showman of these wethers.

The winning record of Howard-bred Southdowns cannot be surpassed. We are trying to breed a type of Southdowns that can win in either the wether or the breeding classes.

A flock of over 300 registered ewes.

See our show flock at the spring shows and see if they are the kind that YOU like.

Have you tried a HOWARD Southdown?

Visitors Always Welcome.

Don, Ella and Duron Howard
MULHALL, OKLAHOMA



TEXAS A. & M. MEAT JUDGING TEAM

The Texas A. & M. Meat Judging Team won the intercollegiate meat judging contest at Chicago, topping 24 teams of this country and Canada. Reading from left to right in the picture: Kenneth McGee, Animal Husbandry major from Palestine, Texas; Dickie Hill, Animal Husbandry major from Fairfield, Texas; L. D. Wythe, Jr., coach; John Reagor (alternate), Animal Science major from Llano, Texas; and Johnny Watts, Animal Husbandry major from Abilene, Texas. The team won trophies, plaques, ribbons, watch, tie clasps, and the \$1,000 check presented to the winning team by various organizations.

NOW HAVE:

Sorghum Alumum, Rescue,
K. R. Bluestem,
Buffel, Rye, Bermuda,
Orchard,
Texas Winter, Blue Panic,
Sand Drop,
Australian Rhodes,
Button and Hubam Clover,
and Alfalfa.

Next spring will have the above, plus Uvalde and El Reno Side Oats, Blue Grama, Weeping and Beers Love, Johnson Grass, Indian, Oklahoma Bluestem, Switch Grass, and Buffalo.

Your orders and inquiries heartily appreciated.

DOUGLASS W. KING CO.

Long Distance
Tel. CA 6-5665

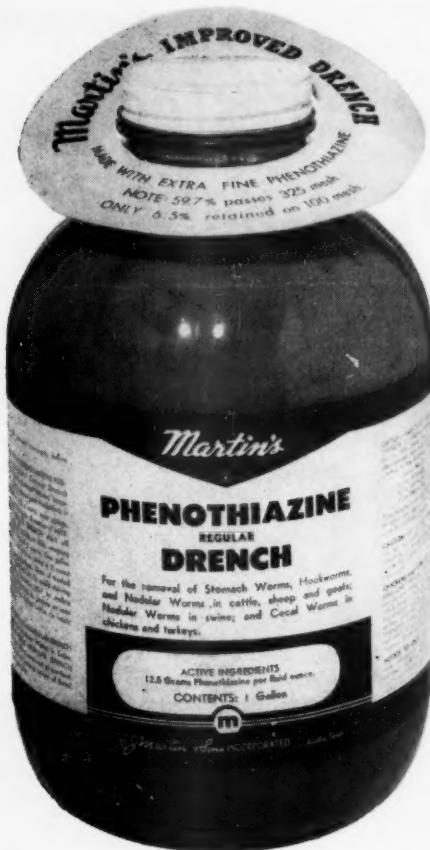
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

CALLING THEM RIGHT

A HABIT which has doubtless damaged the prestige of the Angora goat industry is one that some breeders still cling to—that of calling the male a *billy* and the female a *nanny*. Both bring to mind the cast-off animal, browsing in the tin cans of slum alleys. Both names have been vilified, held to ridicule, and scorned. More than this—they are incorrect. The male Angora breeding animal is a *buck*. The female is a *doe*.

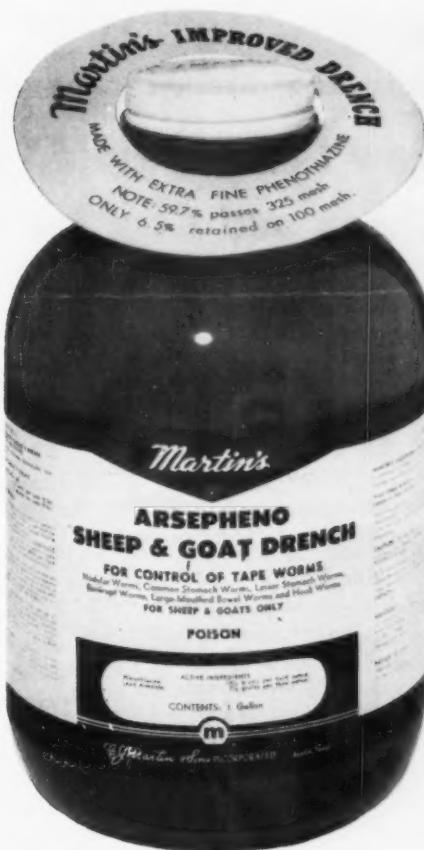
Angora goat breeders need not allow the sheepman to usurp the good name—*buck*. The male breeding animal of the ovine species is a ram and should be so called.

Call a spade a spade, and call an Angora male a *buck*!



Martin's

Made
with Extra
Fine
Phenothiazine



Improved Drench

Only 6.5% Retained on 100 Mesh

See the Collar on the Bottle

Don't guess or gamble with your livestock when for just a few pennies more you can get Martin's Improved Drench made with that extra fine Phenothiazine which easily and smoothly enters the parasite through its cuticle (skin) NOT THROUGH ITS MOUTH.

You can readily see why the finer the Phenothiazine, the more worms it will kill.

DON'T FORGET
Martin's Improved Drench

THE MOST EFFECTIVE

FOR THE PURPOSE INTENDED
REMOVING WORMS

See the Collar on the Bottle

Dependable
Since
1883



Dependable
For
75 Years

INCREASED PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION

New Docking Fluid For Sheep and Goat Industry

A NEW, highly effective fly-repellent and antiseptic has been developed after several years of research by one of the foremost manufacturers of animal health products. This new preparation made expressly for use on sheep and goats has met with enthusiastic acceptance.

One of the most important features of this dependable fly-repellent and antiseptic solution is that it does not cause the wool to loosen or slip when treating for shearing cuts and wounds. It avoids the danger of burning or blistering. Because of its exceptional spreading and penetrating qualities there is greater protection for animals against infection. The solution gets into tiny nicks and crevices that otherwise might harbor bacteria.

Seven active ingredients and no inert materials afford dependable protection against infection and screw worm infestation when this

preparation is applied freely to all wounds as directed.

The solution, widely used and recommended for tail docking, castration, ear marking and shearing cuts and wounds, is marketed under the trade name of Dr. Rogers' Anta-Pel.

Treating with Anta-Pel minimizes bleeding and exudation. An additional advantage in using Anta-Pel is that its repelling action is extended longer through the effective residue left on and around the wound.

Sound leadership in product development has earned an enviable position in the animal health products industry for the makers of Anta-Pel. This product and others developed and produced by Texas Phenothiazine Company, Fort Worth, Texas, to improve the care and treatment of livestock are available from veterinarians and dealers throughout the country.

Advantage — Superiority Discrimination All Admitted

RANCH, DAIRY and POULTRYMEN: Read and Judge. THEN buy your mixed FEEDS and MINERALS for your livestock.

Once we had the designations of "Ground Limestone," "Ground Oyster Shell," and "Ground Amorphous Limestone" on feed tags or bags, showing the source of the calcium used by its common name, as the law requires.

The present Director of your Feed Control Service requires the use of the word "calcium Carbonate" for all three. These are not common names. They are chemical names. He refuses to give Texas Carbonate Company permission to use the designation "NATURAL POWDER, AMORPHOUS LIMESTONE."

Mr. Brock, while Assistant Director, before the Texas Senate Livestock and Health Committee, stated: "IT JUST WILL NOT DO TO PRINT ANYTHING ON FEED TAGS OR BAGS SHOWING WHEN 'CARBOTEX' IS USED, AS IT WILL GIVE THE TEXAS CARBONATE COMPANY THE ADVANTAGE OF EVERYBODY, SINCE NO ONE ELSE HAS ANY."

We would have no advantage if "Carbotex" was not a superior product!

Did he not admit the discrimination? Are you not entitled to know from whence the calcium in your feed comes?

Ask your dealer if "CARBOTEX" is in the feeds you buy. The tag won't show. Insist on the admitted "advantage."

Texas Carbonate Company
FLORENCE, TEXAS

Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER CHICAGO BUREAU

SINCE PRICES of sheep and lambs are generally influenced by prices of cattle, the Department of Agriculture has gone on record recently with its prediction that prices of the former will remain fairly stable during the coming year, the same trend expected to be followed by the general level of cattle prices.

However, something went wrong during the closing weeks of 1958 to cause some concern among Corn Belt lamb feeders who suddenly found the fat lamb market in the midst of a fairly sharp decline. In fact, losses in lambs during the fore part of December were the sharpest suffered in several months.

This latest development in the lamb market was unexpected and came without any apparent warning. Lamb producers found prices working slightly lower during November, but at the same time were favored with higher prices than a year ago.

Then the arrival of December brought two factors together to make for an extremely bearish situation. Lamb marketings were suddenly increased at this time only to find the killer enthusiasm lagging. This combination of increased volume and a narrowing demand quickly brought out the fairly sharp declines.

It was rather discouraging to both the lamb finisher and the processor to find most of the large retail chain stores, which many times provide a broad outlet for the various cuts of lambs, sitting on the sidelines without any apparent interest in this situation. Some interests were of the opinion that lamb feeders could have been spared at least part of the price losses if some of the large retail meat outlets would have given lamb wider interest and possibly some space in their meat sales in which other classes of meats were featured.

Because this interest was not forthcoming during the first half of De-

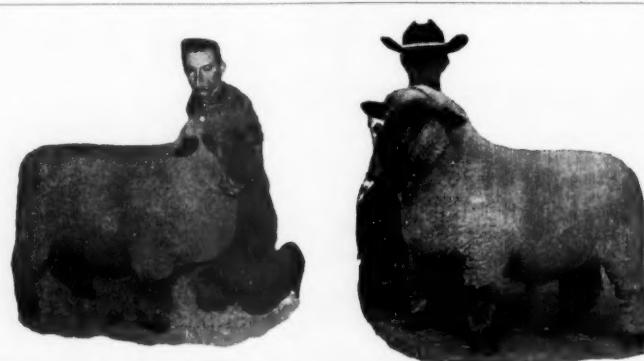
cember, the general level of lamb prices at the middle of the month was at the lowest point since last spring. Much of the price cutting took place in the better finished lambs grading choice and prime and this went to narrow the price spread noticeably.

Prime wooled lambs that opened the month by selling at \$22 and occasionally above were halted at the \$20 mark two weeks later. The latter figure of \$20 represented the lowest lamb top for 1958. In fact, it was the lowest mark for lambs in two years.

Naturally, the market for shorn lambs followed the pace set by the wooled offerings and the former kinds declined in sympathy. However, much of the interest held around the wooled offerings since a big share of the December marketings consisted of well finished wooled lambs. The bulk of the offerings consisted of western lambs that have been moved into the Corn Belt for finishing.

The relatively high quality of the lamb offerings at this time came as a surprise to some. However, it must be remembered that virtually the entire Corn Belt was blessed with very favorable weather this past fall for finishing livestock. It is a known fact that both cattle and hog finishers took advantage of the weather and low-cost feed to provide more finish to livestock. Thus, it is only natural to expect that the lamb finisher would do the same.

Getting back to the recent prediction by the Department of Agriculture, it continued by stating that lamb production in this country is expected to continue in 1958 to show an increase of nearly two million head. Despite this, sheep and lamb prices are expected to average almost as high in 1959 as they did in 1958. If this prediction becomes a reality, Corn Belt lamb finishers will find the coming year another favorable one.



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This same outlook for the coming year provides more optimism for the cattle producer than the finisher. Both breeding and replacement stock will share in the greatest price strength during the coming year, just as they did during the past year. The reasons for this will be the same as those that prevailed during 1958.

An abundance of low-cost feed will keep replacement cattle in a very firm position during the year ahead, while the continuation of the upward trend in cattle production will provide a broad demand for breeding stock.

Meanwhile, cattle feeders are expecting profits smaller in 1959, compared with 1958. Several factors will be present to hamper their efforts to experience another profitable year. Increased cattle feeding throughout the Corn Belt, substantially higher replacement costs last fall and stiffer competition from lower-cost hogs and pork were bearish factors for the cattle feeder as the New Year was ushered in recently.

Actually, it is believed in some quarters that cattle feeders will find touch-and-go periods during the coming year regarding their ability to keep operations on the black side of the ledger. Much of the bearishness is expected late this winter and early in spring when prices are expected to undergo their seasonal decline. The latter half of 1959 is expected to provide more favorable returns.

The final month of 1958 got underway with weight continuing to be the dominating factor in the steer market at Chicago, although the weight situation was eased somewhat. This came about as killers became more interested in steers scaling from 1150 to 1300 pounds than they had been earlier this past fall. However, the activity in steers over 1300 pounds, particularly those over 1400 pounds, remained limited, thereby preventing the heavier weights from improving their position.

Actually, the situation in this weight picture became more aggravated by the arrival of a modest showing of new-crop steers grading low choice and below weighing over 1400 pounds. As is usually the case each year, most killers were without any outlet for these plain quality steers with weight and, as a result, they struggled along meeting with a very narrow demand.

With the exception of these plainer, heavier steers that ranged down to \$23.50, the bulk of the recent marketings at Chicago continued within a narrow range from \$27 to \$28.50. This took most of the choice and prime steers weighing down from

1300 pounds. Several loads of high prime steers reached \$29, while efforts by the sellers to break through the \$29 top were thwarted during the first half of December.

The weight situation was becoming more and more a factor in the hog market, too, at this time. Increased downward pressure on the heaviest cuts of pork in wholesale channels kept the price spread widening in the hog market and the result was that hog producers early in December experienced one of the widest ranges on record for this time of the year.

Because of the favorable weather this fall, the average weight of hogs lately has been increasing as hog men fed to heavier weights. It has been the heavier weights of hogs that have been partly responsible for the wide spread and the downward pressure in the heavier pork and hogs.

Top hogs remained very scarce during the final month of 1958 and had a market all their own by selling in the \$19 column. Most of the lighter weight hogs under 220 pounds lacked the strict meat-type requirements and subsequently had to sell in the \$18 column, while 230- to 270-pounders were selling from \$17 to \$18. Heavier butchers ranged down from \$17. The wide spread became apparent when it was noted that most sows had to sell down from \$15, while top hogs were ranging up from \$19.

Dr. Bruce Warwick and family write the magazine from India that they will return to Texas in January. Dr. Warwick, formerly at Bluebonnet Station near McGregor, has been on leave to India during 1958.

J. W. Priour, Jr., reports that the Ranchman's Wool and Mohair Commission House at Ingram has completed the sale and shipment of 400,000 pounds of fall mohair at their warehouse in Ingram, Texas, and 100,000 pounds at their warehouse in Brownwood, Texas. The adult mohair sold at 81½ cents and the kid hair at \$1.11½. This half million pounds was all of the remaining accumulation and brought the highest price paid for mohair during the last 12 months. The state is now practically cleared of mohair, declares Mr. Priour.

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Foxtail Johnson Objects

CENSUS BURO says the guverment costs the avridge famly \$1,600 a year and there's votes waitin' for the first cannidate that'll promise to bring every famly down to avridge.

I'm for guverment spendin' long as it's just eastern money, but I buck like a wild steer when they spend western money that I might get my hands on if it wasn't shipped off to Washington.

Ran Fibble is in the middle of a bad finanshul fix. He floated a big loan on the strength of bribes he was gonna collect in the ledgislacher, and then he wasn't elected.

Everything's so simple in Roocha. Not much to choose between life and death and Kroosheff does the choosin'.

Josh Blicker says farmers always gets the best prices for products that's supported the least by the agriculture department and suppressed most by the justice department.

If people ever travel from the earth to the moon they'll have to take along their own air, like travelers from Los Angeles take along their own smog.

Ain't gonna worry about what might happen to me tomorrow. Can't be no worse'n what happened to me yesterday and I lived through that.

Snag Posey made a trip to Phoenix last week and was asked by the Round and Round Club to lecture on his furrin travels. But he said he'd rather stick to the bright side of life, so he talked on the moonshine industry.

Clab Hickey is plumb down on everthing furrin, ever since he drunk some imported whiskey and it made him a 100% sick American.

We're gonna kick out the whole Hardscrabble school board and put in a new bunch that'll give us more bond issues to vote down and feel righteous about.

The corn controls that Americans would really like to vote out is these high taxes on corn licker.

Republicans celebrate in Arizona and New York. Democrats celebrate in all the other states. Taxpayers celebrate nowhere.

Fodge Rucker says that in the old, simple days his wife was happy if he brought her a live Christmas turkey stole from Sledge Wicup. Now she has to have a turkey all dressed and froze, and it ain't easy to sneak that kind of bird outta the supermarket.

Somehow I can't learn to cut a pie so's everybody at the table gets the biggest slice. Even after Sen. Haywire told me how it's done at Washington, I can't do it.

What this country needs is more Christmas spirit with less fusel oil.

Christmas really is a time of joy, though. When the kids have such a good time and the merchants have such a grand time, some of it's bound to rub off on the rest of us.

Yeah, it's more blessed to give than to receive. Ain't even safe to receive the presents that's most in style around here.

Mrs. Nub Plinker has give their ol' hound' dog a new name. Calls him Rocket Missul because he never gets off the pad in the livin' room.

Winter is that gloomy season when the prudent man don't dast to put all the anti-freeze in hisself but saves out some for the radiator.

Quag Tofer carries a shotgun wher'er he goes, 'cause he says he never knows when he'll meet up with a skunk. Claims he has disposed of over a dozen skunks in his time, countin' one with four legs.

My grandson, Pursley, is droppin' some broad hints to all the kinfolks that what he wants for Christmas ain't a bolo tie, but a bolo.

A feller don't need a lot of fancy masheens and gadgets to cut down on his labor, or so my wife says I've cut my labor to zero with no mechnnilke help whatever, or so my wife says.



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Just last year Moe Cochenstein of the Hardscrabble Emporium loosened his hard money policy and started to take greenbacks the guverment prints, but he still won't take checks his customers write.

Sometimes I get all tuckered out from talkin' so steady and so fast but I gotta keep goin' or people might find out I ain't got a thing to say.

Quite a few people don't earn their keep and the theory that they might as well be in the ledgislacher while not earnin' their keep has cost us taxpayers plenty.

'Tann't because I'm lazy I take such care not to work up a sweat, but on account of I might get froze in solid ice if the weather changed right sudden.

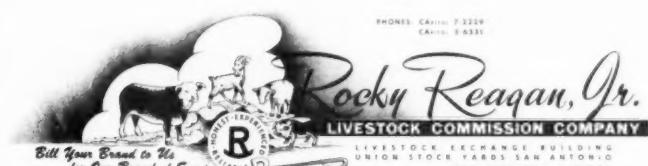
I asked the edditer of the Hardscrabble Clarion why he didn't print statements of condition of people same as banks, but he said they ain't no type small enough for the condition of his non-payin' subscribers.



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Papers say that automation is makin' people useless. Shucks! I got neighbors that don't need no help from masheenry.

Quaf Tofer says he's joinin' outa the soil conservation district. He'll be danged if he's gonna save soil for subdividers that don't know loam from limestone and cares less.

They's a lot more saddisfaction in borrowin' money than in earnin' it. Shows you're no common drudge but a smart umbray with brains and gumption.

Inventors is workin' to make all lectrick gadgets in the home plumb noiseless. But in a home with any of my grandchildern in it, nobody'll notice if the refrigerater made as much racket as a concrete mixer.

RED RYDER P-1166 AT STUD



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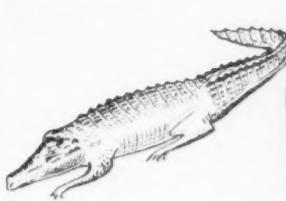
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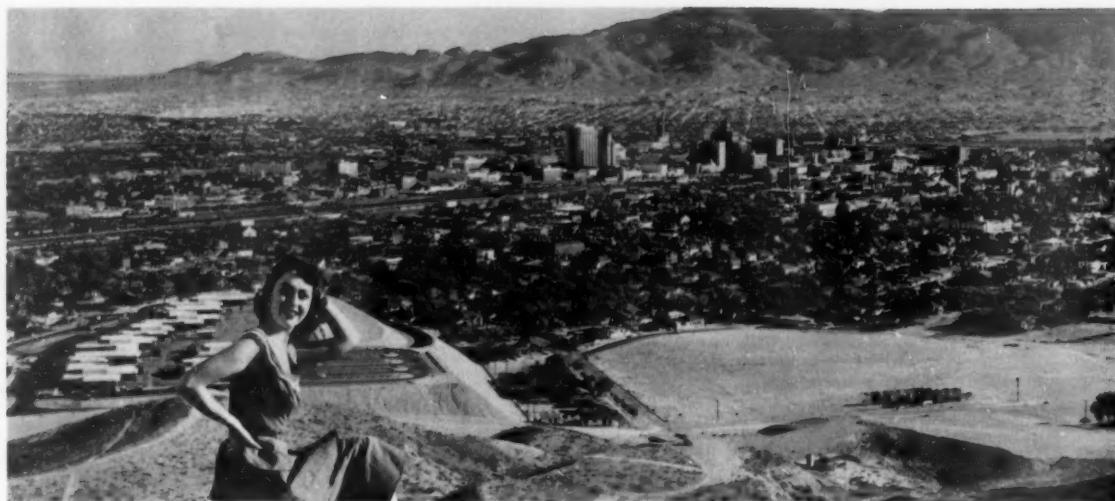
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El Paso lies in the pass at the foot of the Rockies and at the far western tip of Texas. This view is from the famed Scenic Drive, looking southwest across the business district into Juarez, Mexico.

restaurants, cafes, imposing Colonial homes, ironwork and Mexican atmosphere give first-hand testimony of the nation's people.

El Paso Hub City for Tourists

Sightseeing, of course, spreads out from El Paso in a 300-mile radius since the city is the hub of a fabulous empire that stretches to all points of the compass. North of El Paso are the vast acres of gypsum dunes that make up White Sands National Monument. And in the same area but rising hun-

El Paso--Sunshine Playground of the Border

EL PASO, TEXAS, bustling border metropolis of 263,000, will throw open the gates of welcome to livestock show visitors and rodeo fans during events at the County Coliseum February 9 through 15.

Sunshine capitol of the nation, El Paso is listed in the 80 percent national sunshine belt. At an altitude of over 4,000 feet, it offers a high, dry, invigorating climate where the natural friendliness of the people is only

matched by the warm golden rays of King Sol.

Visitors to the city for the show will find that the motels offer ample and reasonably priced accommodations which are easy on family pocketbooks and that you don't have to be loaded to have an enjoyable vacation in El Paso.

Historic Background

El Paso Southwest is located in the oldest historical section of the coun-

try; a section that saw the movements of European civilization almost a hundred years before the founding of the New England settlements.

While the area still retains vestiges of the turbulent past—ancient Spanish missions, historical sites that bring back memories of Indian Wars, Mexican revolutionary sagas, and Western epic tales, it has combined the gracious customs of the past with ideas of the ultra modern atomic age.

Juarez, Mexico

Cuidad Juarez, the Mexican city of 155,000, is just across the romantic Rio Grande from El Paso and began in 1659 with the founding of an humble, adobe mission. The building still stands, though its walls are scarred by bullets of revolutionary encounters and the ravages of time's three centuries. And even now, the same building is still used daily for devotions by faithful parishioners. You will surely enjoy a few minutes in this ancient mission while you are in El Paso for the Livestock show.

Juarez's great public market and its hundreds of curio shops offer an Old World atmosphere to the visitor. The

dreds of feet are the piney Sacramento Mountains where resort towns cater to the week-end tourist, both summer and winter.

Carlsbad Caverns is only a two-hour drive northeast of El Paso. The endless labyrinths of this phenomenon of nature plunges deep into the patient desert and presents a marvel of stalactites and stalagmites; monuments of sculptured rock tooled by the patient dripping of mineral-laden water through a span of millions of years.

Schools and College in El Paso

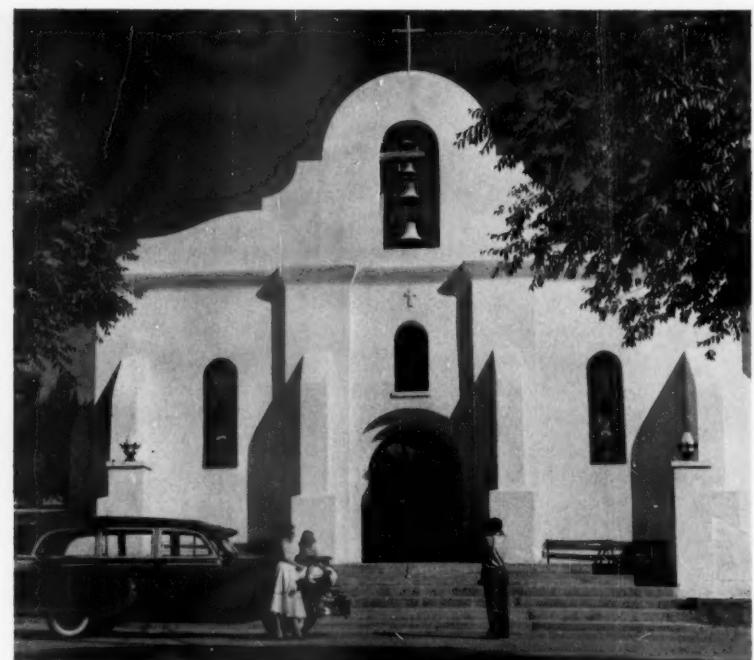
Schools and churches of all denominations abound in El Paso. Texas Western College, a branch of Texas University, is a fast-growing undergraduate institution that turns out well-prepared students in engineering, the sciences and the arts.

Industrial City

El Paso boasts important industry founded on the magic alliteration of the five big C's: Copper, Climate, Cotton, and Clothing. The area has also become increasingly impor-



Located at the historic Pass of the North on the United States - Mexico border is Sierra de Cristo Rey, the Mountain of Christ the King. On the very summit of this rugged, rock-strewn peak stands the North American Continent's largest and most striking symbol of Christian devotion—a 42-foot stone figure of Christ on the Cross. It is located in New Mexico, some three miles from downtown El Paso.



This is one of the missions south of El Paso that is three centuries old.

tant for the role that its military centers, Ft. Bliss and Biggs Air Force Base, play in the national defense and research roles.

While citizens don't think of El Paso as a factory town, 341 industrial plants in the El Paso area, some large and many small, manufacture over 100 different products. Unique factories produce such items as cactus candy, sarapes, copper greeting cards, saddles, belts, and here, too, are some of the most modern plants in the country, producing such a variety of manufactured goods as truck bodies, telescope sights, finished lumber, jewelry, boots, machinery, canned foods and frozen foods, cement, brick, to

name but a few of the 100-plus, whose annual production value quadrupled in a ten-year period to a \$289,000,000 total, entailing a 200 percent increase in employees and a 600 percent rise in payrolls, to \$19,000,000.

Businesses such as Price's Creameries that started delivering milk from one cow, in a little red wagon, to citizens of El Paso, and today under the guidance of R. B. Price, president and general manager, operates a Southwestern dairy system that provides jobs for 550 with an annual payroll of \$2.25 million, are examples of the rapid growth and prosperity of El Paso.

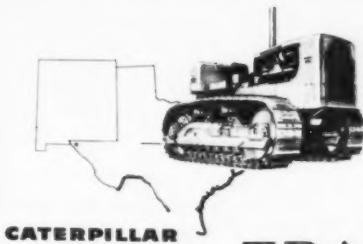


One of Sunland's many beautiful swimming pools. Wes Statton, manager Southwest Livestock Show, said, "And we swim here in El Paso the year around. In the winter the pools are heated."



Bullfighting is Mexico's national sport and visitors to El Paso will want to see at least one bullfight, a truly colorful spectacle. Juarez has two Plazas de Toros, and "corridas" are held Sunday afternoons.

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Southwest Livestock Show and Rodeo Bigger and Better

"THIRTY YEARS of progress" is the official slogan of the Southwestern Livestock Show, scheduled in El Paso, Texas, February 9 through 15 and the designation fits the thirtieth annual livestock exposition like a pair of custom-made cowboy boots. This



Mayor Raymond Telles declares Western Week in El Paso during the Southwest Livestock Show and Rodeo. Here he is presented a western hat by Martha Barragan, daughter of Lauro Barragan, owner of Del Norte Saddlery. For many years Del Norte Saddlery and the Barragan family have presented hats and boots of their own manufacture to those active in the promotion of El Paso's famed Livestock Show and Rodeo.

year the show will stride out like "Pecos Bill" on one of his more enthusiastic days.

Wes Statton, show manager, said, "We received entries early in November, 1958, in the open breeding division and we foresee the largest open breeding division in our long history."

The Junior Division, featuring fat lamb, calf and swine classes, is now operating at virtually full capacity. Last year auction sale proceeds ran over \$52,000, distributed among those FFA and 4-H Club members who had the top animals.

The champion lamb was shown by Lanell Overton from Big Spring and brought a price of \$11 a pound in the sale for a total of \$1166.

The bull sale has grown in three years to the largest of its type in the nation. Last year 340 bulls were auctioned off for over \$125,000.

The show is scheduled in conjunction with the World's Championship Rodeo and with auxiliary western events staged throughout the week of February 9 through 15. Along with the arrival of hundreds of prize entries in the show that week, a bad case of "Western Fever" hits this metropolis located at the famous Pass of the North.

The citizens of El Paso don their worn jeans or flashy, new cowboy

outfits, polish up their intricately stitched boots and walk the streets of downtown El Paso with a western roll that is genuine in some cases and slightly affected in others.

Among events slated during the week are a colorful rodeo parade called "Parada de Rancheros" that draws mounted groups and posses from throughout West Texas and New Mexico. At the rodeo in the friendly company of 7,500 other rodeo fans the spectator can see five main events of wild and woolly action that consists of saddle bronc riding, bareback bronc riding, calf roping, steer wrestling, and bull riding. Preceding each opening will be a thrilling presentation of flags by two of America's most beautiful cowgirls mounted on spirited albino horses and accompanied by colorful sheriff's posses.

The El Paso Rodeo will be staged by the Beutler Brothers and will be emceed by Mel Lambert, popular announcer from Salem, Oregon.



Pretty Mary Jean Yates of Marfa, Texas, is typical of the 511 youthful competitors who entered 1,151 entries in the 1958 Junior Show in El Paso. Shown with Mary Jean is Jim Bob Steen, Presidio County 4-H leader. The 88-pound Southdown was declared Reserve Champion and sold at auction for \$704.00.

Charlie Quaranta and his band from Pueblo, Colorado, will provide music during the rodeo. The El Paso Rodeo is due to bring back the Old West during its February 11-15 run in conjunction with the Livestock show events.



1958 Champion Rambouillet sheep are shown here with breeder Jim Espy of Ft. Davis, Texas. The Champion Rambouillet Ram, right, and the Reserve Champion Rambouillet Ewe were shown by Espy's daughter, Anne.

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FEBRUARY 9-15, 1959



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PIPER - The Rancher's AIRPLANE

Wes Statton, the new manager of the Southwestern Livestock Show, is no stronger to the exposition. When he took over his duties June 1, 1958, he had seven years as an exhibitor and one year in committee work behind him.

Wes was born in Kentucky, and came to El Paso at an early age and then moved to Las Cruces. He is a graduate of Las Cruces Union High School, and holds a B.S. Degree in Agriculture from New Mexico A. & M. College.

Wes said, "This year's show will be the largest we've ever had and I'm looking forward to another 30 years of progress."



1958 Champion Southdown Ewe in Open Breeding show was the entry of Debra Howard of Mulhall, Oklahoma. Shown with the ewe is Herdsman George Devine. Howard entries also won Champion Southdown and Reserve Southdown Ewe in open breeding of the El Paso Show.



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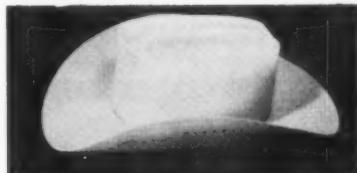
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EL PASO, TEXAS

U. S. Money and Mexico Cattle Change Hands at El Paso and Juarez

EL PASO (Spanish for The Pass) is rightfully named in more ways than one. There is more business that passes over the border here at the city of The Pass than any other border city in Texas, especially in the cattle industry. Many U. S. cattlemen hand

over some \$15,000,000 annually to Mexico cattle raisers for feeders and stockers.

One such cattleman is Jess Burner of Pecos, Texas. Mr. Burner exports from Mexico on the average of thirty to thirty-five thousand head of cattle

in a season. The season runs from October through May.

Jess Burner is a transplanted Wyoming boy, coming to Texas from there when he was only fifteen years old. When Jess was four years old his father died and he lost his mother when he was nine. He had been living with relatives when a ranchman from Texas that had been in Wyoming a short while and was returning asked him if he wanted to go to Texas. That was all he needed! His first job in Texas was on a ranch at Dalhart. This was in the fall of 1924. When it got too

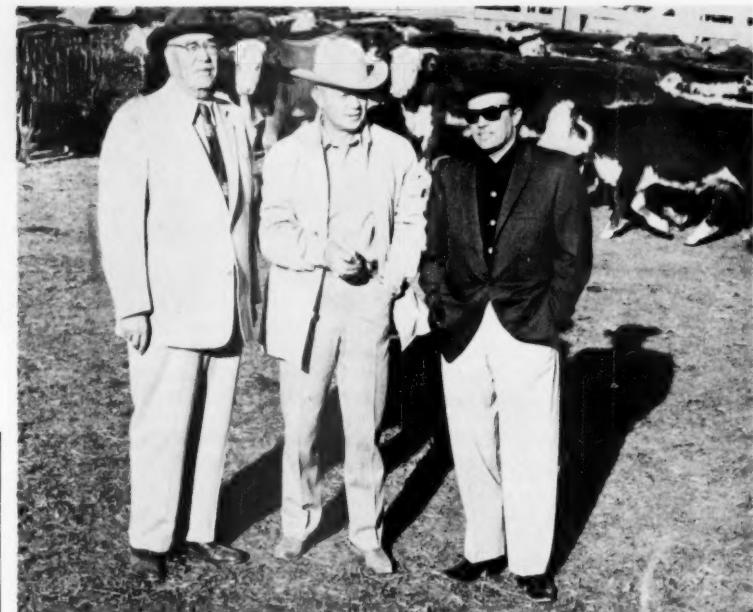
cold in Dalhart he ventured south to Pecos and for a while he would work during the summers in Dalhart and in the winter in Pecos.

Later he entered into a partnership with L. W. Anderson, as the working end of the partnership and Mr. Anderson supplying funds. They imported cattle from Mexico into Texas at Presidio. They operated successfully for four or five years and then Mr. Anderson passed away and Jess carried on the business.

The war came on and he went into the Air Force shortly after being mar-



Jess Burner, left, hands Eduardo Guerrero a check for some cattle he has just purchased for exporting into Texas. Mr. Guerrero has a 300,000 acre ranch in Chihuahua, Mexico.



Here, left to right, is Mr. Juse Terrazas of Chihuahua, and Jess Burner and E. Guerrero. They have been looking over the 240 Herefords in the background that Mr. Terrazas sold to Jess Burner. Jess buys all of Mr. Terrazas' cattle and a price is agreed on after the cattle arrive in Juarez. Mr. Terrazas exports about 5,000 head a year. He also owns a packing plant in Juarez.

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ried. Jess served in the South Pacific and when he returned from the war took up his business where he had left off.

He gradually started crossing some cattle at El Paso and as his activities increased in El Paso, they decreased at Presidio until he is now doing nearly all of the crossing at El Paso.

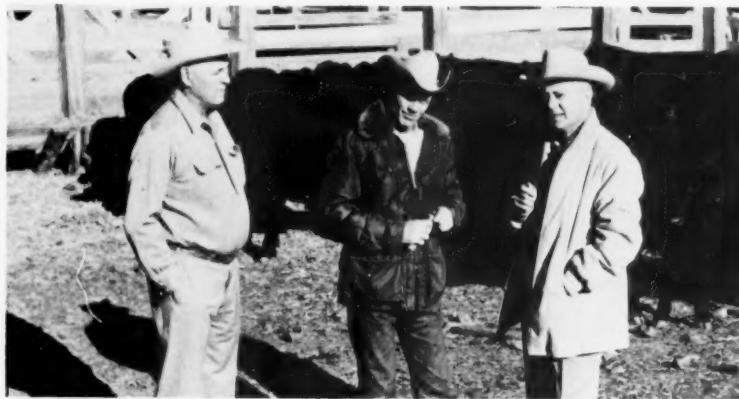
Jess said, "I used to buy and cut all my cattle. But I've gotten so busy that I don't have time for that end of it now. I have a broker on the Mexican side who handles the Mexico end and one on the American side to take care of this end. I just can't get to the cutting any more."

And it is no wonder he is short of time. He has, in addition to his cattle importing business, five ranches to look after. His wife and five children (ages 7 to 16) live in Pecos where they have a ranch; the other ranches are located at Mount Riley, New Mexico; one just out of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Chihuahua and Coahuila, Mexico.

During the season of crossing cattle

from Mexico, Jess lives in El Paso. At the end of the season in May he takes his family and goes to the ranch at Colorado Springs. Jess said, "It is nice and quiet there, no telephones or city noises. When I come back in September I feel like a new man. And sometimes I almost can't get the children to come back to Pecos and school after being on the ranch in Colorado all summer."

When asked how he can operate so many places and the importing business too he said, "I have managers on all the ranches. They either write



Here a couple of customers who buy from Jess Burner discuss the Black Angus in this pen in Juarez. Left to right they are: Art Newcomb, Hamlin, Texas; James Kinney, Carlsbad, New Mexico; and Jess Burner. Mr. Newcomb is buying several thousand calves from Mr. Burner. Some of the calves are wintering at Graford, Texas. He is partner with P. W. "Pee Wee" Flowers of Aspermont.

James Kinney has a ranch just out of Carlsbad where he runs Herefords, Angus and Quarter Horses. He also has just bought some Angus from Burner.

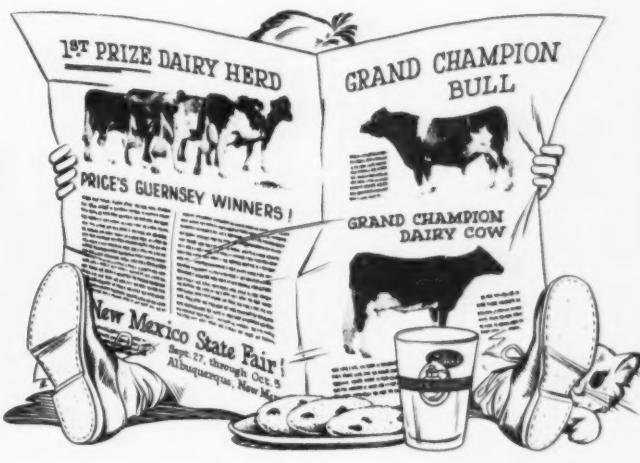
or call when any business comes up that they need to contact me about. And I only run about 4,500 head of cattle on my U. S. ranches. The majority of cattle I cross is shipped to California and Arizona. I have regular customers that I have sold to for years."

Jess has a Cessna 182 and a regular pilot to fly him to the many places he has to be in order to operate successfully.

We asked him if there was any part of the business that he did not

(Continued on page 30)

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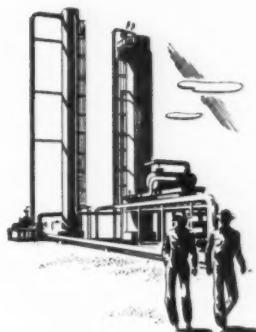
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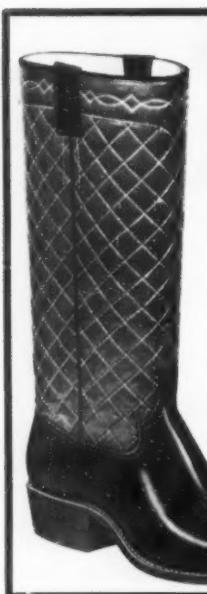
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Mexico Cattle

(Continued from page 29)

like. He said, "No, there's nothing that I don't like about it. It's nice to be doing something I like. I like all of it and am very happy to be able to do a job that I like so much. I do not run any breeding stock, only steers. I don't like breeding and would rather just run steers. They are easier to move, especially during a drought."

The northern part of Mexico is

considered the tick-free zone and these cattle are shipped out at El Paso. Lower Mexico is infested with ticks and cattle from the tick zone are shipped out at Eagle Pass. The reason for this is because Eagle Pass is especially equipped for dipping cattle that have ticks.

"This year," Jess said, "Mexico is not letting any cows out because they feel they need the females too badly in Mexico. We can only export bulls and steers. About the only stock that is going into Mexico from Texas is registered bulls to be used for improving the Mexican herds."



Here Jess Burner looks over a group of more than 200 head of Corrientes (Spanish for low grade) in the pens at Juarez. They are just a common, mixed grade of cattle. Jess will send these to the ranch at Mt. Riley and feed them out. Later they will be shipped to California. These steers in this pen came from Durango, Mexico.

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By JAY RICHTER

WHAT DOES the new corn-feed program mean to stockmen?

Worries that it will result in still greater feed supplies, eventually driving down livestock markets, are not to be taken seriously, says Agriculture Secretary Benson.

"There may be some increase in corn," he says, "but I don't look for an increase in total feed supplies." In fact, he adds, the new program may well result in less feed due to the more "realistic" level of supports.

The corn-feed grain plan, approved by commercial corn producers, goes into effect with '59 crops. It makes price support mandatory for the secondary feed grains, but the floor will be lower in the New Year than in '58.

Under the new program, Mr. Benson must set secondary grains at a support level deemed fair in relation to corn. He is expected to place the floor at about 60% of parity for '59. That compares with 70% support for the '58-crop stuff.

Secondary grains affected are oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums.

Some folks disagree with the Secretary's view, insisting that the new program will further stimulate feed output, thus inviting overproduction of livestock and putting heavy downward pressure on markets. Whether total feed supply is increased, it is pretty certain that the program will mean a whale of a lot of corn.

The new program eliminated corn allotments, and the distinction between "commercial" and "non-commercial" areas. Corn loan rate will be 90% of the actual market price in the most recent three years, but no less than 65% of parity.

That means a prop between \$1.12 and \$1.15 per bushel for all '59 corn.

Some Democrats, at least, are out to prove they aren't either "radicals" and "big spenders" as charged by the Republicans. Take that recent statement by Senator Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, a former Secretary of Agriculture, that USDA budget ought to be cut to a third of its present size.

Even Mr. Anderson probably would not want to go that far, really. But his statement should not be taken lightly. The Democrats may try to economize despite general expectations to the contrary.

Mr. Benson is trying to pare funds for his various agencies by about 2% on the average. Just the same, though, overall department spending is almost sure to go up. That's because price supports will cost more under the mounting weight of surpluses — and there is nothing to do but pay off support losses until such time as Congress may knock the props out, or lower them some more.

Don't believe the food quacks who say that because something makes a good feed it also will make fine food, and cure what ails you. The government reports a "disturbing increase" in the activity of food quacks.

It's got so bad in fact that a cabinet officer has been shoved into the breach to protest the food faddists and culinary con men. He is Health-Education-Welfare Secretary Arthur Fleming who says, "the food quack concludes at once" that if something is good for animals or even plants, it must be good for people.

A case in point is vitamin E, required by poultry, and now being promoted for illnesses of human beings.

Claims are made that this vitamin will restore sexual potency and fertility, and is good for muscular dystrophy.

"There is no valid evidence," says Fleming, "that it is good for either of these conditions." Besides, he adds, vitamin E is so widely distributed that a deficiency of it would seem to be impossible.

Renewal of the long-smouldering battle among soil and water agencies is giving USDA Secretary Benson a giant headache. It's got so bad that he has appointed a five-man non-government group to try and work up peace terms.

Coordination of conservation work is the Secretary's minimum goal.

Investigating authority given the five men by the Secretary extends across the entire federal conservation front. They are to consider "interrelationships" not only of the SCS and ACP's, but also of these agencies with the soil bank, the special Great Plains Conservation program, and other department soil and water work.

Members of the group are the chairman, D. W. Colvard, dean of agriculture, University of North Carolina; Roderick Turnbull, editor of the Weekly Star Farmer, Kansas City, Mo.; William Irwin, a farmer from Bourbon, Ind.; John Scott, farmer and banker, Grand Forks, N. D., and Ralph Taylor, Colfax, Calif., former executive secretary of his state's Agricultural Council.

Staff director is a USDA employee, Miles Horst, assistant to Benson. Said Horst, "the Secretary has had this on his mind for some time."

Which way wheat? That will be the big question around here as Congress returns to town, and it looks as though the answer to it lies between these alternatives: *first*, a modified version of the domestic parity or "two-price" plan; *second*, the program now being worked up at USDA.

Just what the Benson people will come up with is not yet sure. In general, however, it is expected to call (Continued on page 34)

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Range Management

By RICHARD HAMBY

AMONG THE greatest resources of Texas are the large areas of native grasses. The one hundred million or more acres produce forage for our livestock and wildlife. Grass is also an important native crop, not only as food for livestock and wildlife, but as an essential element to help conserve soil, improve soil fertility, prevent floods, and halt soil erosion.

Because of overstocking and the drouths over the years, much of our

rangeland is not producing the forage it formerly did. The better grasses have been replaced by grasses of lower value, poisonous plants, and worthless brush. Wind and water erosion are very active on many large areas. To improve and restore much of the rangeland, well planned range conservation programs are being developed.

The improvement of the ranges through proper management means a greater and more stable livestock econ-

omy, soil and water conservation, and greater all-around benefits in land use. (1)

Available soil moisture is the most important factor in western range forage production. Soil must dissolve in water to be used by range plants.

The maximum production of our meat, wool, and other animal products call for different types and parts of range best fitted for the different kinds and classes of livestock. The best season to use most ranges is when the greatest grazing value can be obtained from the forage and when the area can be used most efficiently to save on costs of production.

In simplest terms, grazing capacity means grazing the numbers of animals which the range unit will support for the period of grazing without impairing the vigor of the forage plant. (2)

Stocking a conservative grazing capacity, production can be maintained over a large number of years. In experiments, ranges stocked about 25 percent below grazing capacity produced a slightly greater calf weight, per cow, and required less supplemental feeding. This is a good example of the importance of grazing at conservation rates.

Drouth is the greatest hazard of the livestock industry. In 1934 and 1936 the western ranges were affected severely. Drouth is unpredictable and occurs irregularly. Some areas are less affected by drouth than others, but sometimes even those suffer livestock and financial losses. Because of this,



RICHARD HAMBY

Junior Range Management
Award Winner, 1958, Texas
Section, American Society of
Range Management

ranch and range management plans should recognize the drouth factor and provide for emergency adjustments.

A good example of a deteriorating range is the prickly pear. When a good, dense stand of native grass is in good condition, prickly pear cannot invade and compete for water and soil nutrients. When the soil has no grass and drouth has set in, the prickly pear takes over. The spines protect the plants from grazing animals. In extremely dry periods, stockmen use

Washington

(Continued from page 33)

for lower supports; an end to exemptions from quota penalties for farms with 15 acres or less; tightening up of loopholes in allotments, and different loan treatment for different wheats.

The version of the domestic parity plan now being talked up by a lot of wheat people would call for (1) support at 100% of parity for wheat used in food at home and the world price for export wheat; (2) qualification for support through placement of acreage in the soil bank, and (3)

controls based on bushels instead of acreage allotments.

Don't take lightly the talk you hear about direct payments. This system is now being used to support wool. Some farm leaders here are coming to think that similar proposals for other commodities will win backing from city Congressmen and Senators.

Their cooperation on farm programs is becoming more and more important as farm representation in Congress declines.

Under the direct-payment system, a farm product is moved to market, rather than purchased by the government. It is sold for what it brings. The difference between this price and the farmer's guaranteed level is then made up by a government payment.

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prickly pear as a supplemental roughage after burning off the spines.

Ranges in excellent condition do not need improvement because they are already supplying as much forage as possible. Ranges in very poor condition have only a small amount of forage which is usually of low quality. In cases of poor range, rain, reseeding and conservation measures are needed. In allowing ranges to recover, plant cover and litter will protect erosive soils from washing or blowing. The type of forage available will help determine the kind and numbers of livestock needed for profitable, safe production.

Water spreading devices and other aids help speed natural improvements where original plant cover has been thinned. These devices usually consist of dams, low dikes or terraces which spread the water so it can be used by range plants. Many ways of stopping and saving water have been found. Most of them are installed at a small cost and do a large job.

Range reseeding is usually done where land has been mistreated and needs to be rebuilt. Reseeding is not expensive when consideration is given to the future of the land and to those who depend on that land. Correct grazing management is relied upon to maintain forage production after reseeding. Normally this practice is done where chance of success is good and increased forage will improve the land and increase livestock production.

For each area to be reseeded, success depends on knowing what to seed, when to seed, and how to seed economically. (3)

People who are conservative with their land and its value often wonder if reseeding will bring back their drouth-stricken ranges. After years of drouth, people who made their living from the land were really worried. They knew first what they needed, rain. The first time it did rain people saw the true value of reseeding. Because ranges had been rested and reseeded for a period of time, the moisture really did a good job. Soon grass began coming up and heavy forage resulted where once only bare range land existed.

If a ranch has poorly spaced water holes or too few, it forces the danger of overgrazing the grass around those water holes, and not using the grass away from them. When grass is trampled out, wind and water erosion take a foothold and spread rapidly. By having well spaced watering places livestock will graze a larger area. If a ranch has year-around water supplies, they should be cared for and used correctly. If possible, dams or other constructions should be built to hold water for future use.

Wild animals are a product of the land. The types that occupy any area are an expression of the nature and quantities of food available to them. nearly as critical as food in determining the range of an animal is the kind and distribution of shelter and water. (4)

Because of the change in the vegetation on our ranges, a reflection can be seen on the kinds and numbers of animals found there.

The early settlers who first explored this country found a wide variety of

wildlife. Without those animals to provide food and clothing, settlers would have had trouble and difficulties in their fight for survival. Different types of wildlife prefer and live on different ranges. When ranges are run-down and losing their grazing value, wildlife as well as livestock

tend to move to better range. As ranges deteriorate, both wildlife and livestock must suffer.

Forage remaining for the extensive livestock industry on the open range is sufficient to sustain only half the number of animals that it should carry. Wildlife is but a remnant of what it was originally. (5)

- (1) Vernon A. Young, "Range Management Studies at College," *Sheep and Goat Raiser*, June, 1955.
- (2) Grass Yearbook of Agriculture, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1948.
- (3) Garland Hoffman, "Prickly Pear Has Its Advantages as Well as Disadvantages," *Sheep and Goat Raiser*, August, 1955.
- (4) Grass Yearbook of Agriculture, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1948.
- (5) Alexander Kyle, "Agriculture in the Southwest," 1940.

In Fredericksburg

HEIMAN LOOKS FOR GOOD YEAR

THE YEAR ahead looks good for ranchmen around Fredericksburg according to Felix C. Heiman, Lochte Storage and Commission Co. He said some of the sheep and goat raisers have been losing stock due to worms, but many of them have been drenching with Black Leaf 40 and blue stone with more success than the other drenches. He said Clarence Fiedler used this drench and his stock showed a great deal of improvement.

REASSURING

Mr. Weinheimer, Farmers Grain Co., at Fredericksburg, said the year ahead looks very reassuring. Mohair is up a little and the market for it looks better. He said the poultry market was poor at this time, but thought it would pick up later on.

"BEST YEAR" SAYS WOERNER

Mr. Woerner, Woerner's Warehouse, Fredericksburg said they have had a good year and the coming year looks still better. He said they have sold all their mohair and all but about 40,000 lbs. of 12-month wool and 5,000 lbs. of lamb wool. He said, "It is the best year we've had in years and we are pleased. The price of wool and mohair could be better though." He said their collections had come in at the rate of \$6 on every \$7 and the balance would be in before too long.

DEBOUILLET GROUP ADOPTS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER

JOINING THE growing list of ranch organizations of the Southwest using the Sheep and Goat Raiser as official publication is the Debouillet Sheep Breeders Association with headquarters in Roswell, New Mexico.

The services of the magazine are at the disposal of this rapidly growing sheep breed association. We sincerely appreciate the honor and the opportunity to serve.

Officers of the association are: Mrs. A. D. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, Roswell, New Mexico; Foster S. Price, Sterling City, Texas, President; Joseph R. Skeen, Picacho, New Mexico, Vice President.

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Angora Goat Production

By JAMES A. GRAY
Extension Animal Husbandman

(A CONTINUATION
FROM LAST ISSUE)

The Breeding Season

THE ANGORA goat is seasonal in its breeding habits with the does coming in season in the fall and kidding in the spring. This seasonal breeding characteristic is so well established in Angoras that many ranchmen leave the bucks with the does the year round.

Other ranchmen turn the bucks with the does during October and November with the does kidding in March and April. Some ranchmen prefer slightly earlier kidding than this.

The gestation period varies from 147 to 155 days. For rough calculations five months is usually used as the length of the gestation period.

The number of does per buck varies greatly with the size, roughness and brushiness of the pastures. Three to four bucks per 100 does is the usual rate for good breeding.

Flushing the does by putting them on a pasture that has been rested or by supplementing their grazing with corn or range cubes will many times help settle the does. Goats respond quickly when they are placed on fresh range or when they receive 1/4 to 1/3 pound of corn or range cubes per head per day.

Bucks should receive some supplemental feed three to four weeks before being turned in with the does. This will help get the bucks in good condition for the breeding season. Whole oats is a good feed for conditioning bucks.

Nothing surpasses good green grazing during the breeding season. Whenever goats have access to such grazing they usually breed up well and produce both a good kid crop and a good clip of mohair.

The Angora doe aborts more easily than most animals. It is necessary to keep the does in good condition during the gestation period in order to control abortion.

Buck kids should not be used for breeding because they are not sexually

mature. It is much better for an Angora buck to be well past a yearling age before being used for breeding purposes.

Selection of the breeding animals should consider some of the following points:

Age—Breeding animals eight years old or older are on the down-grade in mohair production.

Conformation—Animals with poor conformation should not be retained for breeding purposes because they are apt to be weak in constitution and vigor, also.

Size—Is important because it also may have an effect on constitution and vigor of the animal. Small animals usually do not make the most desirable breeding animals.

Short staple length of the mohair is not desirable because of lower production and faster decline in production.

Light fleece weight should be avoided because mohair is still sold by the pound. Fleece weight is highly inheritable.

Density—Light, fluffy fleeces should be eliminated from the breeding flock. This factor not only affects the fleece weight of the goat but may affect the quality of the mohair.

Quality of mohair refers primarily to fineness. Goats with poor quality fleeces should not be retained for breeding animals.

Lack of uniform fleece on the animal is good cause for removing from the breeding flock.

Kemp or colored fibers in the fleeces of breeding animals are highly undesirable. Animals possessing these defects should be removed from the breeding flock.

Internal Parasite Control

Internal parasites are not quite as serious a problem with Angora goats as they are with sheep. This is probably because goats are primarily browsing animals. Control of internal parasites is important, however.

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One of the most important factors in the control of internal parasites is good management and keeping the animals in a good physical condition. This can be accomplished through good pasture management, supplemental feeding when good pasture conditions decline and practicing good internal parasite control measures.

Continuous grazing of a pasture by sheep or goats keeps building up the infestation of internal parasites. Rotation of pastures lets a pasture rest and cuts down on the number of larvae in the pasture. A good rotation program can be very helpful in the control of internal parasites.

In most sections of Texas drenching with phenothiazine in the spring and fall and feeding phenothiazine salt mixture (9 parts of salt and 1 part of phenothiazine) during the spring, summer and fall will help control internal parasites. In areas of heavier rainfall it may be necessary to drench more often.

The common symptoms of excessive stomach worm infestation include scouring, and anemia as shown by paleness of the membranes around the eyes and paleness of the lips and gums. In advanced cases bottle jaw or a swelling on the under side of the jaws may occur. Eating of dirt or depraved appetite may also be evident in advanced cases.

The trichostrongyle, (hair worm or bankrupt worm) inhabits the small intestine and is not as easily controlled as the common stomach worm (*haemonchus contortus*). When there is evidence of parasitism, but drenching with phenothiazine does not seem to help, the goats should be confined and fed a ration high in protein until improvement is evident.

Kidding Time

The trend in Angora goat production is toward the production of a more hardy animal that requires less care. The trend has been to give less care and attention to the does at kidding time. Most commercial producers prefer to kid the does in the pasture. It is a common practice to lock the gates at kidding time and allow nature to take its course. Small pastures are preferred for this type of kidding. The does must be kept in good condition, otherwise the doe may not claim her kid.

When a program of this type is started there may be some death loss. The less hardy individuals are soon eliminated and the more hardy ones survive.

One ranchman started selecting for kid production by selling the does that did not raise a kid. In three years time he developed a flock of does that were producing a 100 percent kid crop under pasture kidding conditions.

There are still a number of producers who kid on the stake and use kidding boxes. When a doe kids she and her kid are numbered or marked alike so they can be paired easily. The kid is then tied to a stake with about 15 inches of rope carrying a swivel and a loop to fasten to the kid's fetlock joint. The kid is provided with a kidding box for shelter. The kids are staked about 10 feet apart.

The does are allowed to graze in an adjoining pasture through the day and each evening are penned and paired with their kids.

Some ranchmen use a modification

of this system called pen kidding. The does and kids are marked so they can be paired easily but the kids are allowed to run loose in a fair sized pen with access to a shed for shelter. Each evening when the does come in from grazing they are watched to see that they claim their kids. If a doe fails to claim her kid, they are tied or penned together.

When the kids are about a month old they are allowed to accompany the does to pasture. Some ranchmen place a partition about 18 inches high in

(Continued on page 38)

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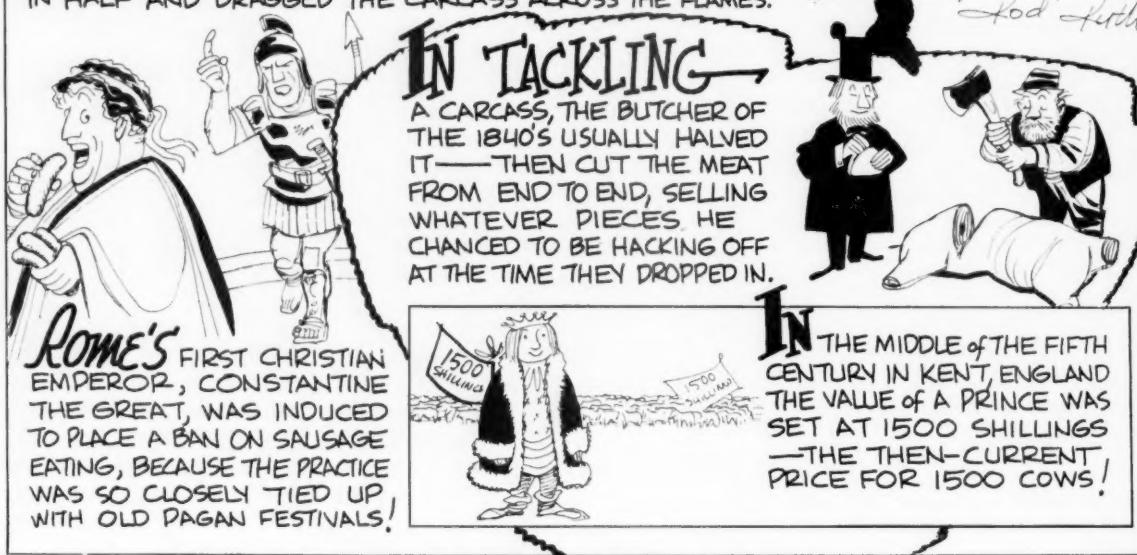
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Angora Goat

(Continued from page 37)

the gateway to the pen, the does jump over to go to the pasture and leave the kids in the pen. As soon as the kid is able to jump over the partition he is considered big enough to accompany the doe.

Kidding on the stake and in the pen are usually practiced by registered breeders where it is necessary to keep records of the sire and dam for registration.

Care of the Newborn Kid

Newborn kids are usually strong

and thrifty. Once they have nursed and gotten their stomach well filled they can stand considerable cold weather and adverse conditions.

Newborn kids should not be handled any more than necessary as this may cause the does to fail to claim them. If the kids are weak they may need assistance to nurse the first time. In some cases the doe may have large teats, making it difficult for the kid to nurse. Does of this type should be eliminated from the flock.

Sometimes, because of poor condition or bad weather, does do not want to claim their kids. When this happens the doe and kid should be confined in a small pen for several days until she claims the kid. It may be necessary to hold or tie the doe and permit

the kid to nurse. Usually after several days the doe will accept the kid.

In especially stubborn cases the doe may be given tranquilizer at the rate of 1/10 milligram per pound of body weight. Tranquilizers should be used under the direction of a veterinarian, as an overdose can produce depression and other adverse symptoms. Does that have lost their kids can many times be made to accept a twin or an orphan in this way.

Orphaned kids can be raised by hand, on the bottle, using cow's milk. Orphaned kids should be provided with some colostrum by allowing them to nurse a does that has just kidded. The milk should be high in fat content and the young kids should be fed a small amount at least four times

each day for two weeks. After two weeks the feedings can be reduced to three times each day. Frequent feeding of small amounts prevents the "pot bellied" condition so common in orphaned kids. The kids can be started on grain at about two weeks of age and will soon be eating regularly.

Most ranchmen will not raise kids by hand since most of them become pests. They soon learn to climb on cars, crawl through fences and get into everything in general. They do not fear people and are usually hard to handle when placed in a range flock.

Feed Requirements

As long as goats have access to a wide variety of brush, weeds and grass they do not require supplemental feeding. However, range conditions sometimes become so severe that supplemental feeding is necessary. When goats do not have access to some green feed during the winter months it is advisable to give them some supplemental feed.

A wide choice of feeds may be used in supplementing the grazing. Many ranchmen feed pelleted feeds, 20 percent protein range cubes being very popular. Other ranchmen prefer to feed shelled yellow corn. Corn is usually fed on the ground with very little waste.

The amount of feed varies with the amount of range feed available but usually runs from $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to one pound per head daily.

In some areas the pastures are large, rough and sometimes brushy and hand feeding is not practical. In this case

grain and meal mixtures using salt as an inhibitor are fed in self-feeders. The proportion of concentrates to salt varies with the amount of feed it is believed the goats should consume. The proportion usually varies from three parts concentrates to one part salt to four or five parts concentrates to one part of salt.

There are two schools of thought on the feeding of salt and concentrate mixtures. One group likes to locate the self-feeders close to the water and use a higher proportion of salt. They do not want the animals to use up the energy from the feeds walking to and from water. The other group likes to locate the self-feeders a mile or more from water and use less salt. It has been found that when self-feeders are located a mile from water the mixture may consist of seven parts concentrates and one part salt and the animals would consume no more of this mixture than three parts concentrates and one part salt with the self-feeders placed next to the water. In this way the animals obtained more concentrates with less intake of salt and made better utilization of the feed and pasture.

A popular mixture is one part cottonseed meal, three parts of ground grain and one part of salt. There are many other mixtures, some using ground alfalfa and other forms of ground roughage. Good results can be obtained with many mixtures, depending on other ranch and range management practices. When a roughage is used it should cheapen the ration and lower the proportion of salt.

Some ranchmen prefer to feed roughages, such as alfalfa, sorghum, peanut, sudan or Johnsongrass hay. The amount to feed varies with the pasture conditions and the condition of the animals. Usually one pound per head daily is considered a minimum for feeding roughages.

A great many times live oak brush is cut for goats. They learn to come when they hear the sounds of the axe or the chain saw. Live oak is usually cut leaving a stump about three feet high. These sprout and provide additional browse under favorable conditions.

Goats will also eat singed prickly pear or tasajillo. Many ranchmen try to avoid this practice as some of the animals become chronic pear eaters and eat raw pear or tasajillo. This causes their mouths to become sore and screw worm cases result. All the singed prickly pear or tasajillo they want and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of cottonseed cake per head daily is an excellent ration for goats.

(Continued in Next Issue)

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Jan. 5-10—Sand Hills Hereford and Quarter Horse Show, Ector County Coliseum, Odessa, Texas.

Jan. 7-8-9 — Statewide meeting of Texas Soil Conservation District Supervisors, Abilene.

Jan. 8—Concho Hereford Association Sale, San Angelo.

Jan. 12 — Joe Lemley Stocker Cow Sale, San Angelo.

Jan. 23-24-25 — Seventh Annual Brown County Youth Fair and Brown County Polled Hereford Association Show and Sale, Brownwood.

Jan. 18-20 — Kerrville District Livestock Show and Sale, Chas. Schreiner, III, Chairman.

Jan. 25-29—94th Annual Convention National Wood Growers Association, Oregon's Hotel Multnomah, Portland, Oregon.

Jan. 31—Annual Vale Verde County Boys Lamb Show and Sale, Del Rio.

Jan. 30 - Feb. 8—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth.

Feb. 2-4—Annual Wyoming University Sheep and Wool Short Course—two days wool science—one day wool pools—to cover all aspects of wool pools, their organization and operation.

Feb. 9-15 — Southwestern Livestock Show, El Paso.

Feb. 13-22—Tenth Anniversary San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo.

Feb. 18—Texas Charolais and Charolais-Cross Sales Corporation consignment sale, San Antonio Livestock Exposition Grounds, San Antonio, Texas.

Feb. 25 - March 8 — Houston Fat Stock Show.

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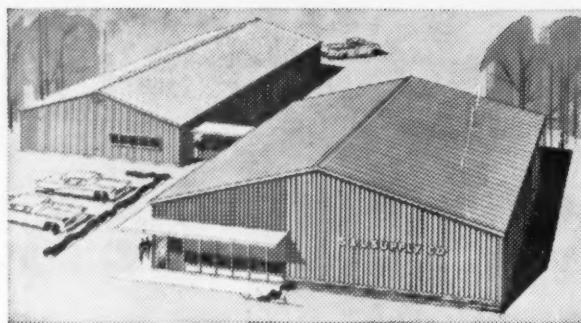
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Management Of The Farm Flock

By JOE H. DIXON

MOST TEXANS are extremely proud of their three great winter shows. It is noteworthy that they have set their show dates so there is plenty of time for breeders and exhibitors to move their exhibits from one show to the other, without having to hurry or to take unnecessary chances on the highways. Of course, always some show stock still move by rail but freight trains usually run on schedule, with little chance for delay.

The *Southwestern Exposition at Fort Worth* has had a tremendous in-

and hospitality that is unexcelled. The welcome mat is always out to exhibitors and show visitors.

The Houston show, like the city itself, has grown so fast it has almost outgrown its breeches. But the show itself has tremendous possibilities, and when the new coliseum is completed and the new setup becomes a reality, no telling how far this great show will go.

They Deserve Better Support

While the overall attendance at

Fort Worth - San Antonio - Houston Big Name Shows in the Southwest

fluence in the development of the livestock industry of the Southwest. It is a show rich in tradition, with a background that adds considerable prestige to exhibitors who are fortunate enough to show prize winners at this great show. The show dates this year are January 30 through February 8.

The show of breeding sheep is probably the strongest in this section of the country, with their fat lamb show also an excellent one. The people of Fort Worth take a special pride in this annual event, and plan to make your visit to their stock show one you will long remember.

The *San Antonio show dates are February 13 - 22*. This will be their tenth Annual Exposition, and another fine show is anticipated. It fits in nicely between the Fort Worth and Houston shows. San Antonio is fast making a name for itself as an outstanding livestock exposition. Top prices have been paid at San Antonio for their champions that would be hard to match. There is always a strong sheep show at San Antonio, and some fine fat lambs appear at the show each year.

The *Houston Show has long been a favorite with me*. Their dates for this show are February 25 - March 8. Here is the show with the "Midas Touch,"

these shows is usually good, the ring-side crowds could well be doubled, especially during the breeding shows while the animals are being judged. At many of our sheep shows there is a pitiful lack of apparent interest, and I cannot understand it. Most of our fat lamb shows are well attended on account of so many parents watching their youngsters in action. But there should be a lot more people watching our breeding classes judged. There is always much to be learned in a good show, whether or not you agree with the judge.

When crowds do not turn out, the show can only fail in performing its intended function to advertise each breed's advantages. Exhibitors gain little advertising when the crowds are small and only lukewarm interest shown. The exhibitors then have to depend more or less on the good will of the livestock press to give them publicity at a show. This, of course, is highly advantageous to the breeders, but would it not be a lot better if each sheep breeder made at least one good show each year to see firsthand what progress, if any, the breeders are making.

If Could Happen to You

Time and again at a sheep show, some breeder or interested visitor be-

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comes interested in some individual animal. Frequently purchases have resulted that have changed the destiny of their entire flock. To see a ram or ewe that you really want, is sometimes the spark that turns the trick, and it could happen to you. A good stud ram or the purchase of a few good ewes can make a big change in your flock in a hurry. While watching the show from the ringside, it is an easy matter to spot an individual with exactly the characteristics you might need in your breeding operations.

Usually the presence of a good ringside crowd is what makes showing worth while from the exhibitors' viewpoint. The prize money usually won on one breed of sheep in most instances does not begin to pay for the exhibitor's expense at a show. But the real virtue in showing is the advertising your flock receives while penned at a big show.

Educational Benefits at Shows

Any livestock-minded person can usually learn plenty at a show by just merely keeping his eyes and ears open. Most old time breeders and exhibitors are willing to express their views, when asked. They do not always agree with the judge — many times they do not, but it is a healthy atmosphere to find out what the other fellow is doing and to compare them with your own methods. Some of the oldest veterans are still eager to learn, because many of us have made mistakes along the way in our breeding operations.

Of course there are many sources to get information at a stock show. Watching the judging is always one way to gain first-hand information as to what type of sheep the judge caters to. Most breeders who aspire to doing a better job in the future try to acquire a good knowledge of pedigrees. Good cattle breeders pay close attention to bloodlines and pedigrees and sheepmen would do well to follow their example. Sons and daughters of well established stud rams always means something or should to the breeder new in the business.

Most of our top breeders are well versed in pedigrees and know pretty well where they want to buy their stud rams.

There are of course many avenues of learning, but surely the top shows are among the best of them. In a sense, the show ring brings the classroom to the breeder and beginner. They certainly deserve better support and a larger attendance at the ringside than they have had sometimes in the past.

What Makes a Champion?

A good many things enter into the picture when it comes to producing

ROSS HONORED

JOE DAVID ROSS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Ross of Sonora, and senior veterinary medicine student at Texas A. & M. College, has been elected president of the Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He is also executive editor of the Southwestern Veterinarian, a magazine published quarterly by the students in the School of Veterinary Medicine.

a champion. With competition as keen as it is at many of our modern shows, about everything has to click to produce an outstanding individual.

Superior breeding is important. The sire and dam when mated must produce a good prospect to begin with. The good breeder looks at a fine, newborn lamb and feels perhaps he has a potential champion in the making. But that is just a start on the road that lies ahead.

Proper feeding and management from the time the lamb is dropped is always important. Feeding, like many other things, becomes more or less an art. Very few of our best fitters feed just alike, or the same kind of feed. But they feed regularly, and learn from experience how much or how little to feed. They watch constantly to not get their show flock overdone. The aim of most good feeders is to keep their animals from losing their bloom, and to keep them just this side of reaching their peak in condition. I have always felt that is the secret of fitting a show flock.

Once they reach this peak in condition, they can go over the hill in a hurry, from a show standpoint. Overfitted animals seldom make top breeding individuals.

Not many champions are produced these days without correct type to start with. You can change a lot of things on a sheep with a pair of shears and proper grooming, but it is hard to change breed character.

Correct type and body conformation are equally important and essential, if you plan to go far in the show-ring. A good head and eye are important and the body should have proper balance and blending of all parts. These are things that help to make a champion.

Iowa State College Shows Grand Champion Wether At Chicago

Iowa State College of Ames, exhibited the Grand Champion Wether at the recent International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. The Grand Champion was the winner of the lightweight

(Continued on page 42)

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SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

- e. Revise present animal tubercular laws
- f. Revision of laws that concern interstate shipment of cattle
- g. Legislation to allow control of movement of livestock and poultry within Texas
- h. Vigorous educational efforts aimed at acquainting producers with needs and problems of animal health
- k. Adequate financing of Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission by appropriations from general funds.

(3) **Rural Electric Cooperatives** — Under present state law, Rural Electric Cooperatives are prohibited from accepting as members anyone who is or ever has been a customer of a privately-owned power company, even though such customer voluntarily desires to join the Rural Electric Cooperatives. Under certain conditions, electric cooperatives are prohibited from serving some rural areas. We hold this to be unfair and un-American.

We believe that Rural Electric Cooperatives should have equal rights with any electric power suppliers in rural areas; that such cooperatives should be permitted to serve any areas in which the cooperative may have lines which may thereafter be annexed to municipalities provided that such municipality shall grant a franchise to the cooperatives, failing which the cooperative shall have ten years in which to move out of any area which has become annexed by a municipality.

We request the State Legislature to amend present laws to remove all inequities detrimental to electric cooperatives and to incorporate specifically the relief outlined above.

(4) **Bracero Program** — We deplore the complex and confused manner in which the bracero program is now being administered. In the beginning this program worked quite well; so well, in fact, that the bureaucrats in Washington were unhappy about it. By continually issuing restrictive regulations, they have rendered the program practically unworkable.

Congress has repeatedly rejected all attempts to set minimum wages for agricultural labor. The Labor Department has persistently ignored this policy of the Congress and has prescribed minimum wages at which bracero contracts may be made. This is typical of bureaucratic domination and is just one more instance of the usurpation of power by an almighty central government and the loss by us of another liberty.

We repeat that we deplore this state of affairs and urge Congress to take immediate remedial action. We ask that the administration of the bracero program be transferred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

(5) **Agricultural Exemptions in the Interstate Commerce Act** — We object to the recent interpretation of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission stating that pulled wool does not come within the agricultural exemptions of section 203(b) (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The commodity list incorporated in this section reads in part as follows:

"Wool, raw, cleaned, or scoured—exempt." Certainly pulled wool is raw wool and comes within the coverage of this agricultural exemption if it has not been processed beyond the scouring stage.

We respectfully ask the assistance of our Congressional delegation in reversing this improper interpretation so that pulled wool can be rightfully included in the exemptions of the above section of the Interstate Commerce Act.

(6) **Taxation** — The press has recently reported that Congressman Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee of the National Congress, has stated that it will be necessary to increase income tax rates and to broaden the base of this form of taxation.

We are fully cognizant of the financial predicament in which the National Government is presently situated and we agree with Congressman Mills that it is extremely serious.

However, we oppose any increase in taxation as we are firmly convinced that any such increase will further handicap business and industry and will tend to restrict rather than to expand business activity. This in turn might well decrease tax revenue rather than increase it.

We therefore urge Congress not to increase taxes but to balance the national budget by reducing expenses. We believe that can be done by elimination of waste and useless services; by drastic reduction in so-called foreign aid and other attempts to buy international friendships; and by removing the government from participation in all types of activity which can be supplied or performed by private enterprise.

(7) **Wool in Automobiles** — We respectfully request all automobile manufacturers to provide a selection of cars upholstered in wool or mohair.

(8) **Wool Act** — Of major importance to the entire wool industry has been the extension of the 1954 Wool Act this year for three more years.

Timely and effective work by members of Congress from Texas, in committees and on the floors of both houses, for the extension measure was very largely responsible for its passage.

We express to the members of Congress from Texas, who supported the extension act, our sincere appreciation for their help.

(9) **Wool Tariff** — For centuries wool has been universally recognized as the one product that cannot be duplicated or replaced and which is essential for the welfare of our country.

The Congress, in the Wool Act of 1954, which was extended in 1958, recognized wool as a strategic material necessary for the safety and existence of America.

Heretofore in this country we have been able to maintain a healthy industry of wool manufacturers through the use of modern machinery, better manufacturing processes, and mass production. The disparity in wage scales and difference in living standards, as between

this country and its foreign competitors, is now so great that our industry must be given more protection through some form of tariff or quotas.

It is manifestly impossible for manufacturers in this country, with an hourly wage scale of approximately \$1.75 in the woolen goods industry to compete with goods manufactured in Japan with a wage scale for textile workers of only 15¢ an hour, or with Italy and a 25¢ scale, France with 30¢, or England with a 50¢ scale.

Furthermore, every item incident to the production of raw wool has increased many times within recent years. On the other hand, the tariff on raw wool, as well as manufactured woolen goods, is below the level of the 1930's. It is highly essential both for the protection of the domestic wool industry and for the successful operation of the National Wool Act that no further reductions be made in the tariff on raw wool. It is also imperative that no further tariff concessions be made on wool manufacturers if our mills are to survive. In fact, if the industry is to be put on a sound and stable basis, it will be necessary to increase the tariff on both raw wool and wool manufactures.

(10) **Scabies**—Advances in modern science and research and recent developments have made certain phases of the present scabies law somewhat obsolete.

We recommend that the officers of this Association work with the Livestock Sanitary Commission in securing legislation designed to strengthen or modify such provisions of the law as are necessary to take advantage of these scientific and technical advances in order to provide maximum protection from scabies for our Texas livestock.

(11) Words fail to express our deep appreciation to the people of Dallas and to the State Fair of Texas, James H. Stewart, Executive Vice President; Ray Wilson and Don Clark for the reception they sponsored jointly with the Chamber of Commerce; to J. Ben Critz, Executive Vice President of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, for their registration assistance; to the Dallas Agricultural Club, Charles Ball and Charles Scruggs, the Hotel Adolphus, Fred Brown, Mayor R. L. Thornton and to the speakers on our program, for their part in making this, our forty-third annual convention, a tremendous success. This has been our first official visit to Dallas but we assure you that it will not be our last if you will invite us again.

(12) **In Memoriam**—As it must to all men, death came last fall to our esteemed friend and fellow director, Ogden Wilson. His passing has inflicted a loss upon the sheep industry and his many friends. We express our deep sympathy to his family and want them to know that we share their sorrow.

(13) **The Governor**—We are mindful of the consideration accorded us by Governor Price Daniel in addressing our convention. His remarks indicate that he understands our problems. We extend to him our thanks and best wishes.

(14) **Thanks**—We extend our thanks to our president, T. A. Kincaid, who has served our Association efficiently and well. His devotion and untiring efforts have accomplished much and have endeared him to all our members. We say, "A job well done, T. A."

(15) **Dues**—We direct that within two months after the end of every fiscal year, the Secretary shall notify every member, by postal card or letter, of the amount of dues paid by him for that year.

(16) **Hughie Munro**—We extend to Hughie Munro our sincere appreciation for his tireless effort in his work with wool and mohair promotion and especially for his work in promoting the use of wool and mohair in automobile upholstery.

(17) **Questionnaire**—We call attention to all wool growers to the questionnaire relating to wool upholstery which appears in the December issue of the Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine. We urge every member of this Association and all others who are interested to fill out and mail this questionnaire as directed.

We further direct that the Association have printed sufficient copies of this questionnaire to supply all wool warehouses in the state and ask them to request each of their customers to mail one of these completed questionnaires.

Mr. Mayer also read a resolution from the Livestock Theft Committee recommending that the wording of the theft reward be changed to include rather than exclude officers of the law for payment of the reward but Edwin Mayer, Jr., Chairman of that committee, asked that it be held out for discussion. Mr. Mayer, Jr., told of letters written to the Department of Public Safety, the Fish and Game Commission and the Sheriff's Association in regard to making officers eligible to receive the reward. He stated that Col. Garrison, Department of Public Safety, thought the best policy was to exclude officers. Following a lengthy discussion, it was voted to table the resolution. Upon a motion by Mr. Mayer, Sr., and was seconded by Fred Earwood, all other resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Mayer, Sr., then read a resolution calling for increased use of TV for wool advertising. Mr. Mayer told of the costs of various TV programs and spot commercials and mentioned that the total Wool Bureau advertising budget would buy only limited TV time. On a motion by V. Z. Cornelius, the resolution was tabled.

President Kincaid called for nominations for President for 1959. Steve Stumberg nominated Lance Sears and Dick Alexander seconded. It was moved and seconded that nominations close and that Mr. Sears be elected by acclamation. The motion was carried and President Kincaid turned the meeting over to President Sears.

President Sears paid tribute to Mr. Kincaid and reinforced the resolution for his hard work. President Sears extended his thanks upon

BOOKS

HOW COME IT'S CALLED THAT?

PLACE NAMES in the "wild, thorn-incubating frontier" of the Badlands of Texas are the subject of the latest book to be released by University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. "How Come It's Called That?" by Virginia Madison and Hallie Stillwell tells the stories that lurk behind the signposts in the Big Bend Country of Texas—all seven million acres of it.

In telling "how come" places were named, Mesdames Madison and Stillwell have provided insight into the happenings of Texas history and into the workings of the frontier mind—cultured enough to call a town after the heroine of a Russian novel (Marfa) and childlike enough to name another for a Southwestern scorpion (Vinegarroon).

The idioms and idiosyncrasies of people who lived in the cradle of the "big bend" of the Rio Grande are stamped indelibly on the maps and markers. Homesick surveyors named landmarks for their sweethearts and mothers—witness Sue Peaks and Margaret Basin. Ranchers, squinting at a desolate mesa, laconically called it "Cow Heaven"—figuring that a cow, marooned there, would go to heaven of necessity.

Robbers and raiders left names behind in Robbers Roost, Dead Man's Curve, and Contrabando Creek. Railroaders called a town "Tesnus"—Sunset spelled backwards. Indians left

being elected and stated that he was fortunate to be preceded by a long list of hard workers and good men.

President Sears then asked that the election of officers be completed and called for nominations for First Vice President. V. Z. Cornelius nominated L. M. Stephens, which was seconded by C. L. McIver. Mr. Stephens was elected by acclamation.

President Sears asked for nominations for Second Vice President. Harry Curtis nominated Charles Schreiner, III, as the unanimous selection of the Nominating Committee. Fred Earwood seconded the nomination and Mr. Schreiner was elected by acclamation.

President Sears asked for the selection of the 1959 convention city. Invitations were extended by Austin and Abilene representatives and it was voted to hold the 1959 convention in Austin. Invitations also were read from Fort Clark Ranch Company of Brackettville, San Antonio, Mineral Wells, Houston, Fort Worth and San Angelo.

President Sears called attention to Mr. Kincaid's report and his comments on membership. President Sears recommended that each man try to get one new member and requested that we give thought to increasing our membership. He also endorsed Mr. Kincaid's idea of a full time field-man. He noted that the warehousemen have helped us sell our wool and collect our dues and he commended them for the good work they are doing.

On a motion by V. Z. Cornelius, Mr. Kincaid was given a rising vote of thanks.

Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, mentioned the forthcoming National Convention and asked for a big delegation from Texas.

Upon a motion by Edwin Mayer, Jr., which was seconded, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

DIRECTORS MEETING

President Sears convened the first quarterly directors meeting at 3:40 P.M. He appointed Ernest Williams, Secretary-Treasurer and asked for approval by the directors. V. Z. Cornelius moved that he be approved and it was seconded. The motion carried.

President Sears presented the budget for 1959. Following discussion of the quota to the National Wool Growers Association and a comment that it was lower than the 1958 budget, the 1959 budget was adopted.

A motion that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to pay routine bills was passed.

First Vice President L. M. Stephens extended his thanks for being delegated as First Vice President and stated that he was in his twentieth year of attending meetings and felt that he has a close to perfect attendance record. He stated that he would do his best to do a good job.

Second Vice President Charles Schreiner, III, extended his thanks for the great honor of being elected Second Vice President and assured the directors that he would do the best job he could.

On a motion by Raymond Hicks that was seconded, the meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

behind legends to go with the names—Cuevo del Alsate.

"How Come It's Called That?" includes fresh anecdotes of Roy Bean, the Quantrill Raiders, narratives of ranch life, tales of the bandits and the blessings of the Big Bend Country.

Virginia Madison, who presently resides in Bronxville, New York, was born on a Texas ranch and attended Sul Ross College, in Alpine ("high hill"). UNM Press published her first book, "The Big Bend Country," in 1955.

Hallie Stillwell, armed with a six-shooter and a teacher's certificate, taught school in Presidio, Texas, in the days when Pancho Villa was terrorizing the border. She familiarized herself with the Big Bend region by traveling over it with her husband, Roy Stillwell, who came from a pioneer ranching family. Mrs. Stillwell now operates a Hereford ranch outside Alpine, Texas.

Authoress Madison ordered copies of her first book bound in rattlesnake skin, from Big Bend diamondbacks. These she presented to former Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, presidents of Texas colleges, rare book collectors, and others interested in a slice of Texana.

Whereas Hallie Stillwell confesses that since the days of Pancho Villa, she has been afraid of only one thing in the Big Bend—rattlesnakes.

INTRODUCTORY ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

By Arthur L. Anderson

Introductory Animal Husbandry is designed primarily as a textbook for college students; however, it is written in such a manner as to make it useful in teaching vocational agriculture and as a reference book for ranchmen and farmers.

The book is divided into four large parts. Part I is on Cattle; Part II is on Swine; Part III, Sheep; and Part IV, Horses and Mules. Each large section is broken down into chapters discussing aspects of the types, markets, market classifications, prices, feeding, management, and breeding of the various animals.

The book is well illustrated with many photographs and charts. The Macmillan Company. \$7.75.

SHEEP PRODUCTION

By Ronald V. Diggins and
Clarence E. Bundy

Sheep Production is a new book geared to the actual farm situation. Each chapter is complete in itself, making it unnecessary for the reader to have to "dig around" in several chapters for the information he needs.

A very down-to-earth book, Sheep Production covers every aspect of the production and marketing of sheep for all sections of the United States. The subjects discussed in this book are too numerous to list in full, but a few of them are: opportunities in sheep production; classes and breeds of sheep; selecting and establishing the breeding flock; feeds and feed utilization by sheep; management of the flock; reproduction, inheritance to breeding systems in sheep; buying and selling sheep and lambs; grading and marketing wool; keeping sheep marketing wool; keeping the sheep healthy and many more.

This fine book has two hundred photographs and line drawings and thirty tables that highlight all important points. Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$6.50. Available from Book Department, Sheep and Goat Raiser, San Angelo, Texas.

NEW MEXICO'S ROYAL ROAD

By Max L. Moorhead

THE OPENING of the Santa Fe-Chihuahua Trails to American trade was an important historical event and had wide-reaching significance in both the United States and Mexico. Mr. Moorhead's new book tells of the beginnings of what later became the Santa Fe and Chihuahua Trails in the early days of Spanish Exploration. He tells of the growth of trade between the old village of Santa Fe and the cities in the interior of Mexico, of the ambitious American traders who struggled to build a prosperous trade route from Missouri to Santa Fe and thence to Old Mexico.

The book, NEW MEXICO'S ROYAL ROAD, tells the exciting story of the Chihuahua Trail, of the volume and value of the frontier commerce, its peculiar trade practices, the risks of the road, and the government controls exercised by both countries. But more than that, it tells of the traders themselves and their influence on the government and citizenry of New Mexico, an influence strong enough to destroy that province's will to resist when the Mexican War broke out in 1846, and of their role in the war and their importance in making New Mexico into an American territory. \$4.00.

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Cattle Outlook in 1959

By JOHN G. McHANEY
Extension Economist

Several Reasons For Good Prices in 1958

1. IMPROVED range conditions encouraged the retaining of cattle for restocking.
2. Large feed crops and low cost feed created a strong demand for feeders.
3. High personal incomes helped to maintain a strong demand for beef.
4. Cattle slaughter in 1958 was down 12 percent from that of 1957. Beef production was down six percent and total red meat production was down four percent.

The Increase in Cattle Numbers is the Prelude to Lower Prices

The number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches, January 1, 1959, will amount to about two or three million more than on January 1, 1958, and will be near the high mark set in 1956, and could equal or exceed it.

It has been estimated that the number of cows on January 1, 1959, may be up by one-half to one million head. However, half to two-thirds of the total increase in inventories will probably be calves. Many heifer calves will be held for breeding and cattle herds will expand further in 1959.

Any increase in cattle numbers sets the stage for a future price decline, and one is very probable in some early year after 1959. However, if the rate of expansion can be kept within bounds, the price drop would not be severe. The possibility that feeders again in 1959 will continue to be able to bid some heifer calves away from breeders, like they did in 1958, may keep numbers from expanding too rapidly. When heifers go into feedlots instead of breeding, the increase in the cow herd is retarded.

If a truly speculative expansion in numbers should develop in the next year or two, its outcome could be damaging to price. An expansionary boom such as 1950-52 may lead to another price collapse such as 1953.

The Supply of Meat-Will Be Larger in 1959

Consumers will have more meat to eat in 1959 than in 1958. It has been estimated that about six percent more red meat will be produced in 1959. Most of the increase will be in pork and a sizable increase in pork supplies will tend to hold down cattle prices. Higher grade of beef from fed cattle will remain fairly abundant, but lower grades of beef will continue scarce. The price spread between grades will continue to be unusually narrow as cattle feeders bid for the lighter, unfinished animals.

More steers but fewer heifers and cows will be slaughtered in 1959. However, in total this will amount to a slight increase in cattle slaughter over that of 1958.

The sizable supply of fed cattle

available to the market in 1959 will help hold beef output higher than is usual for the withholding stage of the cattle cycle, such as we are now in.

Strong demand for fed beef on the part of consumers and the large supply of feed have helped to keep cattle feeding in large volume. With so much emphasis on feeding, beef output could stay fairly high throughout the next several years of herd expansion.

Price Outlook for Fed Cattle In 1959

Fed cattle in 1959 will show less price strength than stockers, feeders and other classes. Cattle feeding remains at a high volume and cattle are being fed to near record weights.

The number of cattle on feed on January 1, 1959, will probably set a new record. A seasonal price decline in fed cattle appears probable during the first part of 1959, in contrast with the steady advance to a March peak that took place last year during the same period. During the winter and early spring of 1959, fed cattle prices may be a little lower than during the same period in 1958.

It will be touch and go as to whether feeders earn more than a normal or average profit in their feeding for late winter or spring sales in 1959. However, prospects appear a little brighter for returns from sales in the summer and later on in 1959. However, large supplies of long-fed heavy cattle should prevent any substantial upward price movement.

Heavy volume of cattle feeding and much larger beef supply per person than in previous cycles may prevent prices of fed cattle from rising as much as in some cycles of the past.

The average annual price received for slaughter cattle in 1959 may average slightly below that of 1958 and profits from feeding cattle may average less than in 1958 when the returns were the largest of recent years.

Price Outlook for Feeders and Stockers in 1959

The greatest price strength in 1959 will be in feeder and breeding stock, just as it was in 1958. The bumper 1958 feed harvest, second in consecutive years, should keep the demand for feeders at a high level in 1959.

Strong demand for young cattle both for feeding and herd expansion may keep the price of feeding and breeding cattle high relative to slaughter and fed cattle.

When all factors are considered it appears that prices may not be greatly different from those of 1958. However, we must remember that because of the increases in cattle inventory the stage is being set now for a price decline at some time in the next few years. Let's hope that it does not come in 1959. The average annual price received in 1959 could be a little lower than in 1958. Cattle feeding is at a record volume. Total red meat production is expected to be a little high-

er than in 1958. The slaughter of cattle and calves and total beef production will probably be a little larger in 1959. Pork supplies will also be larger.

In every year since 1948, with the exception of 1950 (the year the Korean War began), in which there was an increase in total red meat production above the preceding year, there was also a decrease in the price received for beef cattle compared to the year before. However, we certainly do not expect any severe break in prices in 1959. This may be put off another year or so.

Unknown Factors that Might Affect Prices in 1959

1. If a wide area drouth should de-

velop in 1959 and range conditions deteriorate, this would cause more cattle to be slaughtered and would not encourage farmers and ranchers to purchase cattle for restocking. A situation of this kind would tend to cause prices to decline.

2. If the international situation should become more serious and the U. S. is involved, this would create a stronger demand for cattle and would create a stronger demand for cattle and would cause the price of cattle to increase.

3. A decline in general economic and business conditions, plus a material increase in unemployment would bring about a decrease in the demand for beef.

Ewe News

From The Woman's Auxiliary

OFFICERS for 1959: President, Mrs. W. B. Whitehead, Del Rio; First Vice-President, Mrs. Jack Taylor, San Angelo; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Floyd McMullan, Big Lake; Secretary, Mrs. O. D. Finnegan, Del Rio; Treasurer, Mrs. Joe B. Ross, Sonora; Historian, Mrs. Gayle Dudley, Comanche; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Rex Cusenberry, Sonora.

Committee Chairmen: Education, Mrs. R. R. Walston, Menard, Finance, Mrs. Joe Dobson, Coleman; Lamb and Goat, Mrs. James Baggett, Ozona; Publicity, Mrs. T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Ozona; Wool Promotion, Mrs. Adolf Stieler, Comfort; Co-Chairmen: Mrs. John Alexander, Cherokee; Mrs. Lance Sears, Sweetwater. National Miss Wool Wardrobe: Mrs. George C. Taylor, San Angelo, Chairman; Mrs. Walter Pfluger, Eden, Co-Chairman; Mrs. John Carnegie, San Angelo, Co-Chairman.

Official Hostess for the Texas and National Miss Wools: Bobby Lou Whitehead, Del Rio.

Make It Yourself With Wool Hill Chapter of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Auxiliary: Mrs. Felix Real, Chairman.

(An Auxiliary representative in each town in Texas will be selected and notified later.)

THEY LIKED LAMB THIS WAY

DURING THE recent meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association in Dallas a buffet luncheon featured lamb curry, a specialty of D. E. Virgil and Edmund C. Kaspar, chefs of the Baker Hotel. The ranchmen called the viand wonderful and praised highly the entire menu at the well attended reception.

The lamb curry recipe, requested by so many people, follows:

LAMB CURRY — 10 Portions

Use Lamb Shoulder.

3 pounds boneless cubed lamb shoulder.

INGREDIENTS

Step 1. Grind real fine 3 to 4 onions, 1 stalk celery, 3 cloves of garlic; slice or dice 2 apples. To season use 1 small can apple sauce, 4 peeled diced tomatoes without juice or seeds, 1/2 cup curry powder (Major Grey Brand), 1/2 cup chopped fresh coconut or package shredded coconut, 1/2 cup Major Grey Chutney, chopped, 1 pint Sauterne wine, 2 cups cream.

Step 2. Sauté the meat in a skillet for a few minutes, just to give a little color. Put meat in a colander to drain the grease.

Step 3. Braise onions, celery and garlic for about 10 minutes in a heavy skillet then add the lamb; let it sweat for 5 minutes, then add salt, pepper and the curry powder, sauté wine and let cook in oven without cover for 10 minutes, then add tomatoes, apple, coconut, chutney and 1 pint water or stock in order to leave the curry moist; cover and cook in the oven for about 1/2 hour to 3/4 hour or until meat is cooked. Remove from the oven then add cream. It is better to bring the cream to a boil before mixing to curry. If not tasty enough, one could add a little more curry powder at the finish.

Serve with plain rice pilaf or a rice pilaf with dry raisins.

Mr. D. E. Virgil
Catering Manager
Baker Hotel
Mr. Edmund C. Kaspar
Executive Chef
Baker Hotel
Dallas, Texas



MRS. WILLIE B. WHITEHEAD
Del Rio
President, Woman's Auxiliary
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association

Mrs. A. C. Gilliam, Hondo, Tarpley Route, is saving all her old woolen clothes to be sent to the factory and have rugs made out of them. Mrs. L. E. Coleman of Hondo already has some lovely rugs made from old woolen clothes. So ladies don't throw them away. Save them for a new rug!

BRUSH CONTROL AND GAME

By V. H. LEHMANN
Wildlife Manager, King Ranch
Kingsville, Texas

Ed's Note: This is an abstract of a paper given before the Texas Section, American Society of Range Management, San Antonio, December 6, 1958. This well-attended meeting was replete with reports of the tremendous and varied work now going on in Texas soil conservation and range management.

THE GREAT ranges of South and West Texas, once predominantly prairie and generally without high populations of game animals, were improved for many species by white man's occupancy. Increased surface water for livestock was also water for game. Livestock confined by fences

opened holes in the grass blanket. As the holes enlarged, brush and cacti filled them. Brush, cacti, weeds, and grass made a better game habitat than grass and weeds alone.

As brush increased and grass declined, interest and effort naturally focused on brush control. Effective brush control is of relatively recent origin. Application has been rapid, however; a single government agency has been associated with brush control on an estimated 9,600,000 acres in Texas alone. Much additional land has been cleared independently.

By and large, wildlife has suffered from brush control because woody cover of kinds, amounts, and patterns adequate to the minimal demands of

high populations has seldom been spared. This paper has attempted to describe those requirements; largely on the basis of studies conducted on the King Ranch.

Recommendations are tentative and for a very real reason. The application of brush control is far ahead of exact understanding of wildlife needs. Not a great deal of complacency should stem from the fact that research is needed on the effects of brush control on the whole plant - animal - water - soil - economic - social complex.

In this region where: (1) drought is a normal feature of the climate, (2) not a little land is incapable of high grass production, and (3) brush and cacti contribute to livestock welfare and soil conservation, expanded research should have early priority. Most fortunately for man, land does have a capacity to "come back" after unwise usage. As with the human body, however, recovery is seldom to the level enjoyed before. We are now living with the short-sightedness of yesterday. As Harris (1958) points out, it should not be projected into the future.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN LEAKY

JOHN LEAKY, 85, retired Montana ranchman, died in Austin, December 12. He was born in Uvalde in 1873, a member of a pioneer Texas ranch family. The town of Leakey was named for his grandfather. Mr. Leakey ranched in Montana until he retired and had made his home with Mrs. Carl Ruff, a niece, of Menard, in recent years.

C. R. SWIGER

CLAUDE R. SWIGER, Jr., 47, died December 5 after suffering a heart attack. Mr. Swiger managed the C. J. Moore Lumber Yard at Junction. He lived on a ranch near Junction. Surviving are his wife, one son, Stephen S. Swiger, Clovis, New Mexico; one brother, W. O. Swiger, Beaumont; two sisters, Mrs. Sybil Dillon, Beaumont, and Mrs. Lois Harrison, Dallas; his mother, Mrs. Willie Swiger of Dallas, and one granddaughter.

J. A. (JIM) WOMBLE

J. A. (JIM) WOMBLE, 87, well known commission man on the Fort Worth Stockyards, died in the Methodist Hospital, Fort Worth, December 4, after a long illness. Mr. Womble had been buying sheep in West Texas since early 1920. Surviving are his wife, Fort Worth; a son, Amos Womble, San Angelo; two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Westfall, Austin, and Mrs. C. P. Calloway, San Antonio; a brother, A. G. Womble, Fort Worth.

JOE COOPER

JOE COOPER, Kimble County ranchman, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Marie Grobe of Junction, November 29. Mr. Cooper was born in London and ranched in Kimble County his entire adult life. Surviving are six sisters: Mrs. Buddy Shanklin, Rocksprings; Mrs. Ed Schulte, Eden; Mrs. Susie Ralston, Hext; Mrs. French Cummins, London; Mrs. Nina Adams, Boerne, and Mrs. Grobe; four brothers, Harvey Cooper, Ozona; Car and Tom Cooper, London, and Grady Cooper, Brady.

MRS. SAM PFLUGER

MRS. SAM PFLUGER, 72, Tuscola ranch woman, died at Clinic Hospital of San Angelo, after suffering a heart attack. Mrs. Pfluger was a daughter of the late W. T. Bishop, former mayor of San Angelo. She married Sam C. Pfluger in 1947 and the couple operated a four-section ranch near Tuscola until his death, when Mrs. Pfluger managed it alone. Surviving are two cousins, John Abe March and Mrs. Hugh Lamar Stone of San Angelo.

EARNEST H. LUBKE

EARNEST H. LUBKE, 51, died at his ranch home near Eden December 6, after suffering a heart attack. Mr. Lubke was born in Eden in 1928. He married Miss Wallacia Miller at Eden. Surviving are his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Fred W. Hienan, Roswell, New Mexico, and Miss Mary Ann Lubke, Eden; a son, John Frank Lubke, Odesa; his mother, Mrs. Frank Lubke, Eden; a sister, Mrs. Melvin Pfluger, Eden; and two brothers, Antone Lubke, Eden, and Melvin Lubke, San Angelo.

MRS. C. C. TOWNSEND

MRS. C. C. TOWNSEND, 80, died December 17 at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Homer Gandy. Mrs. Townsend was born in Travis County in 1890. She was married to C. C. Townsend in 1902. They lived at Miles a number of years, then moved to El Paso and ranched near Pecan Station. When they retired from ranching they moved to San Angelo and later to Del Rio, where they have lived the past four years. Mrs. Townsend is survived by her husband; two daughters, Mrs. Gandy and Mrs. C. L. Clark of Athens; a son, C. C. Townsend, Jr., San Angelo; three sisters, Mrs. A. E. Pace, San Angelo; Mrs. S. D. Childress, Miles, and Mrs. S. R. Young, Robert Lee; also seven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

(In Memoriam Continued
On page 50)

EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTS ON ROUGHAGE DIGESTION

TWO RESEARCHERS of the New Mexico A. & M. College Experiment Station reported after extensive tests that addition of feed supplements did not influence digestibility of the crude fiber of blue grama grass hay fed to sheep.

W. E. Watkins and W. W. Repp of the Animal Husbandry Department, reported their findings in a bulletin, "Effect of Various Feed Supplements on Roughage Digestion in Sheep."

The researchers said it appeared that the supplements supplied nutrients which the blue grama grass hay did not give in sufficient amounts. They noted that in the winter and early spring, the quality of blue grama grass is much lower than that used in the experiment. "For this reason," they said, "it appears that supplements are needed to supply protein, energy and phosphorus during the winter and early spring."

Cottonseed meal, sorghum grain, bone meal, and alfalfa hay were fed as supplements with the native blue grama hay ration. The tests showed that apparent digestibility of all the nutrients, with exception of the crude fiber, was increased by the supplements.

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The Cattle Situation

By ELMER KELTON



DECEMBER WAS a good month for West Texas cattlemen who had anything they wanted to sell. Markets were strong and active with a generally upward trend, a fine finale to what has been a very good year.

Country trading has naturally been slim, except for some activity in breeding cows, most of them imported from other areas. Calves were already gone. Auction runs were generally strong on clean-up cattle, with prices very good.

San Angelo's auctions shut down early because of the Christmas holidays. One of the last reports went this way: Fat bulls \$23 to \$25 cwt., mediums \$20 to \$23; fat calves and yearlings, \$24 to \$27, medium \$22 to \$24, plain kinds \$18 to \$22; fat cows, \$17 to \$20, cannery and cutters, \$12 to \$17; stocker steers, \$22 to \$33; stocker heifers, \$21 to \$31; stocker cows, \$17 to \$21; cows and calves, \$175 to \$250 per pair.

These classes were steady to stronger than they were a month earlier.

One of the most unusual cattle deals was an agreement by Joe Lemley, San Angelo Angus breeder and calf order buyer, to take the Angus-Hereford crossbred calves in 1959 and 1960 from the herds of John R. Scott, Sr., and Bill Scott of Mertzon and Hamilton Scott of Garden City. Without setting actual price, Lemley agreed to pay 1½ cents a pound more for the crossbreds than the Scotts get for their straight Hereford calves in those years. He said he is buying them for two Corn Belt feeders who have a definite preference for the hybrid vigor that comes from crossing good Herefords and good Angus.

No contracting of account has been reported for 1959, although some yearling cattle being wintered on pasture near Crystal City have been contracted for April 15 to May 1 delivery at 30 cents a pound on the heifers, 31½ cents for the steers. These are good-quality Herefords.

Some crossing of Mexican cattle was expected at border points very soon after New Year. A few have been crossed recently on old permits, but the new quota and its permits were expected early in January. Several West Texas cattle buyers have cattle contracted on the Mexican side, awaiting legal clearance to come out.

San Angelo Livestock Auction Company had a special Angus stocker cow and heifer sale at mid-month. It was an uneven day, generally active, but there was more demand for the plain classes than for the real quality cattle. Top price was \$340 per head, paid for 16 registered cows. Virtually all of the 800 head sold were commercial cattle, however. Good to choice commercial cows without calves sold for \$175 to \$200 per head, a few odd head higher. Plainer cows without calves went at \$135 to \$175. Cows and calves sold for \$225 to

\$335. No choice heifer yearlings were offered, but other kinds went at \$125 to \$165.

Big buyers were Marshall Nevill of McCamey, Ned Dunbar of Rocksprings, E. H. Williams of Post and Sol Kelly of Sonora.

West Texas cattle went into the winter in their best condition in years. Most ranchmen were saying they expected to cake them moderately, but none expected to put out the big feed bills of the drouth years. Over much of the area there is plenty of old grass for filler. Winter weeds also offer good feed. It is unlikely that many distress cattle will show up unless conditions take a drastic turn.

Ranchmen reported the fall calf crop to be one of the largest in years, percentage-wise.

West Texas cattle numbers will be up in 1959, too. Most ranchmen kept the best of their heifer calves. With more heifers in the country than in a long time, demand for bulls also has increased. Tom Owens of Big Lake, who raises Angus bulls, said there has been an unusually strong inquiry for bull yearlings. During drouth years it was hard to sell these short-aged bulls.

Registered Breeders Do Well

This has been a good season for registered breeders. Many already are sold out of bulls, and most have had very good sales.

Bull auctions have reached levels unseen in the last six or seven years. The Moore Bros. - Herman Allen - Joe Lemley Angus bull sale in San Angelo was one of the strongest most San Angelo-area cattlemen ever saw. Average of \$1,029 per head was paid for 210 bulls. That was \$320 more than the average on 144 head in the same sale a year ago. Eighty-nine of the bulls sold for \$1,000 or more. Very few of them went into registered herds. Virtually all went to commercial cattle operations.

Top value in this eyebrow-lifting sale was the \$2,500 paid by Jess Koy of Eldorado for half interest in a Joe Lemley bull. Sol Kelly of Sonora paid \$3,500 for one bull, and Mrs. Kelly paid \$3,000 for another. Wilbur Carr Brown of San Angelo paid \$2,550 each for two bulls. Mrs. Stella Keene of Sonora paid \$2,350 for a bull. Koy paid \$2,600 for one.

The Anxiety Fourth Hereford sale in Amarillo brought average of \$1,090 for 96 head, including \$1,319 on 77 bulls and \$579 on 19 females. Topselling bull at \$6,700 was Lamplighter R 7th, sold by Harlo Rigby of Rexburg, Idaho, to J. S. Criswell of Graham. Another bull, consigned by Thompson Bros. of McCook, Neb., sold for \$6,300 to Millard Eidson & Son of Odessa and Lovington, N. M. The straightbred Anxieties have been

increasingly popular in the last few years.

Several West Texans bought cattle at the Texas-Oklahoma Hereford Association sale in Wichita Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Barron of San Angelo paid \$2,500 for a bull from Henry Arledge of Seymour. Lester Foster of Sterling City paid \$1,000 each for two and bought several others. Edward Stein of Fredericksburg paid \$3,000 for a Bridwell Ranch bull from Wichita Falls. R. A. Horne of Coleman paid \$1,000 for a bull from Fair Oaks Ranch of Boerne. Thirty-four bulls at Wichita Falls averaged \$1,211, and 13 females averaged \$670.

Bull Sale at Abilene

The West Texas Hereford Association sale in Abilene auctioned 54 bulls and four females for overall average of \$613. Twenty-four single bulls averaged \$798. Thirty bulls in pens of three averaged \$438. Four females averaged \$588.

Top price was \$1,700, paid by Tom Humble of Sterling City for Zato Rex B 23rd from Dr. T. D. Young of Sweetwater. Col. R. S. Waring of San Angelo paid \$1,100 for a bull from Tom B. Medders & Son of Wichita Falls. John (Buddy) Barron, Jr., of San Angelo, paid \$1,025 for a bull from Mrs. Dorothea Griffin of Lawn. N. H. Reed and Reed Bros. of Sterling City were biggest buyers at the sale.

The Rocker B Ranch, formerly the Bar S, in Irion and Reagan Counties acquired 126 lots in the recent Anxiety Fourth dispersal sale at Windsor

Place near Boonville, Mo. Owner William A. Blakley of Dallas, former U. S. Senator from Texas, paid \$138,800 for 25 bulls and 101 females with 38 calves at side. Blakley and his ranch manager, L. L. Farr, III, of Barnhart, made the selections.

Hereford people said the \$138,800 may be the nation's record for the number of dollars invested by one individual in a single Hereford sale. Blakley said he plans to use the registered cattle primarily to raise bulls for his commercial cattle operations in West Texas and New Mexico. Top single price he paid was \$8,000 for a two-year-old bull of Jack Frost breeding. He bought other bulls at \$3,325 to \$5,200. He paid the sale's top price for a female, \$2,500.

Cattlemen might be encouraged by the Kiplinger Agricultural Letter, which predicted a long period of prosperity in cattle. This famous Washington forecasting firm believes the cyclical patterns of the industry will smooth out, eliminating soaring prices and the busts that have always followed these booms. It predicted that ranchmen will raise more cattle for a smaller per-unit profit, but that there will be a profit. It indicated that a long period of stability, even with smaller profits, would be preferable to the boom and bust cycles.

Sheep Hurt

If December was a happy month for cattlemen, it was a poor month for sheep raisers. Fortunately for the aver-

(Continued on page 48)

RAMS FOR SALE

Due to the long, hot, dry summer we are very short of winter feed. We have 200 to 300 good Rambouillet ram lambs for sale reasonably priced.

Here's your chance to get top quality ram lambs at a price that means money in your pocket. Write, phone or wire now.

JOHN K. MADSEN
RAMBONUILLET FARM, INC.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

Cattle Situation

(Continued from page 47)
age West Texas range man, he had no sheep that needed to be sold.

But feedlot operators and grainfield men had plenty to be worried about. Fat lamb market declined about \$3 cwt. from the first of the month and \$5 from its fall peak. Nor was there anything certain about its coming back, although most observers were betting on at least partial recovery in January.

Holidays and poultry season were getting a big part of the blame. Eastern consumers were said not to be buying lamb at any price.

Feedlot operators, with fat lambs that had to go to market regardless of price, were the ones hardest hit. Many Midwestern feeders had several dollars per head loss in their lambs and no hope of recovery. The annual

meeting of the National Lamb Feeders Association in Chicago was a very glum affair, described by one West Texan as "a funeral without a corpse."

West Texas grain men also were in a bind. Early in the fall, with volunteer and sowed oats turning hand-springs, many stockmen felt they had to have lambs to graze these fields, no matter what the cost. Lightweight lambs finally got pumped up to \$22 and \$23 cwt. Late in December, with dry weather and a couple of hard freezes having done in the grain, many of these men could get no more than \$17 or \$18 cwt. for the same lambs. The wool and the weight gain were not enough to offset this terrific price loss.

Late in December the prices had declined to these levels: Yearling muttons, \$12 to \$14; stocker lambs, \$17 to \$19; stocker ewes, \$12 to \$16.75 per head. Old ewes and old bucks had not declined much. Old bucks would bring \$7 to \$8 cwt., old ewes \$7 to \$9.

Texas Delaine News

By MRS. G. A. GLIMP

THE NEW year we hope will be the best the sheepman has had yet. Most ranchers agree that the past year was the best they have had in years, despite the fact that wool was about the lowest it has been. Sheep sales were remarkably good, and most have come to the conclusion that the only way to improve one's flock is to do so through careful breeding selection. This kept the demand for good rams up, and many were unable to supply their requests. We sincerely hope this year will find this same trend even stronger.

At the recent directors meeting held at the Administration Building on Lake Buchanan, all of the officers and directors were present with the exception of R. R. Walston and Wilton Steubing.

The decision to return to Coleman for the annual show and sale was unanimous, and the dates of May 15-16 were selected for this annual event. This is the only show and sale sponsored by the entire membership of this association, and we sincerely hope these dates will be circled on the calendar as a must in the itinerary of each member.

President Johanson appointed Van C. Brown, H. T. Fuchs, and Paul Gromatzky to serve on the pedigree committee for the ensuing year.

The sale committee consists of Harold Bragg, Dale Herring, Mrs. Becky Huckabee. They are to take care of selecting a judge, trophies, and auctioneer for the sale.

In the past, some of our members have been a little slack in getting their entries in. This handicaps the sale committee in getting out their information on the sale. The entry fees remain the same — \$1 on ewes and lambs, and \$5 on the rams. No one breeder may bring over three ram

lambs to the sale, and all entries and entry fees must be in not later than April 15. These entries are to be sent to Harold Bragg, Talpa. We hope the breeders will concentrate on saving the best of their stud rams for sale for these dates. We are hoping this will be our best one.

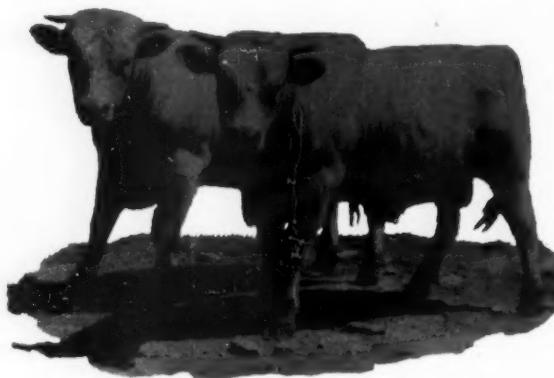
Those present for the delicious buffet dinner following this meeting were: Guests: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sawyer, Miles and Bill, of Burnet; Mrs. Don Weaver, Eden; Nancy and Ann Winfrey of Llano. Members: President and Mrs. George Johanson and Beda; Vice-President and Mrs. David Watters, Janice, Elaine, and Royce; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Glimp. Directors: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Ham Choat, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Weeks and Keith; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kott and Rodney; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lindeman; Joe Lemay, and Harold Bragg.

Charles Parker, Winterset, Ohio, son of a prominent Delaine breeder of the Black Top Delaine-Merino Association, is at Texas A. & M. for his doctor's degree in animal breeding. Charles is keenly interested in the progress of the Delaine sheep in Texas. It has been our privilege to meet and visit with him, and we sincerely hope before he returns that he can meet the other breeders and see their flocks.

We are very happy to have Mrs. Alma Parker, Gatesville; Henry Wuemling, H. N. Wolfe, Hico; Barbara Thiele, Abilene; and Larry D. Carroll of Goldthwaite on our roster of new breeders.

The major show circuit time is fast approaching, and we sincerely hope our breed will be well represented at all these shows. Since Fort Worth heads the list, we hope you are planning to begin there and continue on through San Angelo, which is last. This, too, should be a must on your calendar of events for 1959!

Announcing . . . CHAROLAIS and CHAROLAIS - CROSS CONSIGNMENT SALE



San Antonio Livestock Exposition Grounds
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

10:00 A.M., Wednesday, February 18, 1959
40 Head, Males & Females, $\frac{3}{4}$ Thru Purebred
from Texas' Leading Charolais Herds

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Please send me a free catalog of your February 18, 1959, sale.

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MISS WOOL TV FILM TO 512 STATIONS

A NEW television film on Miss Wool's right - for - all - climates wool wardrobe will be distributed to 512 television stations beginning in January. An audience of at least 400 million will see the film which will stress wool's "thermostatic" qualities; qualities which make it the perfect fabric for wear in hot or cold climates.

Scenes for the picture, which is being produced by the Wool Bureau, were photographed during November in Juneau, Alaska, and Phoenix, Arizona. While in Juneau, Miss Wool—who is Beverley Bentley of Albuquerque, New Mexico—presented Waino Hendrickson, Territorial Governor of Alaska, with an all-wool 49-star flag in honor of Alaska's entry into the Union.

Miss Wool was the featured star of an all-wool fashion show presented in November at Bamberger's department store in Newark, New Jersey. This was the first of a schedule of request appearances which she will make at department stores across the country this year.

DENVER LEADS CHICAGO

DENVER IS fast becoming the major livestock center in Central United States. Today it outranks Chicago in being the top wholesale sheep market of the nation, according to Mike Hayes, Denver commission agent.

"It is definitely the nation's major distribution center for lambs," Hayes also pointed out.

During the week of November 27 the Denver sheep slaughter was almost five times that of Chicago.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture has accepted a \$200,000 grant from the Moorman Manufacturing Company of Quincy, Ill., for long-range expansion of animal breeding research.

Babs Friederich has been appointed to the publicity staff of the Wool Bureau, Inc., succeeding Miss Betty Tanner, who resigned recently.

Adolf Stieler of Comfort recently sold 400 Angora mutton goats weighed at Comfort at 10 cents a pound to Swift and Company.

A Significant Message

THE FOLLOWING is a Christmas message sent by Norman Moser, President, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, to members of that organization. It indicates the spirit of cooperation that is present among all stockmen today and which played such a big part in the organization of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

These two great statewide organizations are still the only representation these ranchmen have in the halls of the state and national law-making bodies. The cooperation that has always existed between them has grown stronger in recent years as their common problems increase.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association Office, San Angelo, Texas.

A long time ago, before any of us were born, cattlemen were struggling

on the West Texas Plains under an entirely different set of conditions than the comfortable ones we are enjoying at Christmas time, 1958. Ranges were poor, rustlers were running wild, there were no shipping points, no feed and no stores where they could buy candy for the kids. Still, those folks survived cold winters, many dusty, dry summers and handed on to us our heritage, the nation's greatest food producing industry. They did it by following one simple rule; by helping one another. If a man's stock got scattered the neighbors helped him round up. If one man's child was sick another rode for the doctor. That spirit of cooperation is magnificently represented in our association today and its inspiration came direct from the spirit of Christmas. In God's own book, "This I command that ye love one another."

Merry Christmas.

—NORMAN MOSER

LETTERS

MOHAIR ADVERTISING

C. J. WEBRE, Jr., San Angelo, recently forwarded the magazine a reprint of his company's advertisement appearing in recent issues of the Daily News Record and Woman's Wear Daily. The ad was accompanied by a counter card for store use and it, too, is most striking.

This is most excellent promotion for the mohair industry and Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Co. of Boston should receive its thanks.

The counter card in striking blue with three silhouetted Angora goats declares: Nothing's Finer Than Mohair, the fleece of the fair-haired "Kid," and a signature: "Forte" world's largest processors of Texas mohair.

The letter which accompanied the counter cards follows:

Now . . . tie your sales to the fashion leader.

Mohair is top fashion news. Suitings and knittings of mohair are in big demand.

In the general interest of better understanding of fine fibres Forte' has continually published advertising and booklets on this subject. Enclosed is such an advertisement and counter card on mohair. We believe it will help you and your sales personnel understand and sell more mohair.

If you require more information on mohair or more display cards we will be happy to help you.

Sincerely,

BRYCE W. GODSOE
Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Co.

WANTS NAMES OF MISSOURI GROWERS

November 9, 1958
WE HAVE a large farm near Buffalo, Missouri. Our address is Clet, Mis-

souri, but send answer to Indio, California, at this time.

I enjoy the magazine and believe it is valuable to growers of goats or sheep.

I would like to get names of growers close to our place in Missouri. We want Angora goats to control brush to be used to prepare grazing land that is brushy, for beef cattle.

I see a record of the goat count in Missouri in 1950. It was 61,780. Missouri was second to Texas. The U. S. count was 3,244,993. If you have no names and addresses real close to us in Missouri, send some of the closer ones in nearby states. Thank you very much.

HENRY L. THIESEN
81-271 Highway 99
Indio, California

LOTS OF GRASS

December 8, 1958
HAVE NO stock on the ranch and have had very few during the last two years. Have more grass than I have had during last forty years, and also more jackrabbits and deer — mostly does.

C. A. PEPPER
Route 4, Box 152
San Antonio, Texas

WAREHOUSE ACTIVE AND SUPPORTING ASSOCIATION

THE MARTIN C. Reed Wool Warehouse of Sterling City is a going concern, declares Mr. Reed who has called attention to the omission of the warehouse name in the list printed in last month's magazine.

"Still sending in my customers' dues to the Association and also a paying member of the Texas Warehouse Association."

Glad to correct the records.

Director Arthur Henderson of San Angelo has been undergoing treatment for a knee ailment in a Dallas hospital.

SHEEP INVENTORY-OUTLOOK

SHEEP NUMBERS are expected to be up about two million head on January 1, 1959, over January 1, 1958. By January sheep and lamb numbers are likely to total about 33½ million head. This will be our largest inventory since 1949. Texas alone will account for over one-third of this increase. This increase is due primarily to two reasons: The 1958 lamb crop showed about a four percent increase over 1957 or an addition of almost one million head, whereas, the number slaughtered in 1958 was down about one million over the previous year. Lamb prices are expected to hold up well for the next few months. However, the impact of larger supplies of meat, especially pork, will likely cause a decline in lamb prices during the second half of 1959.

ALVIN B. WOOTEN
Extension Economist

Richard R. Simms, Logan, New Mexico, is reported to have bought a 5,000-acre deeded ranch in Colfax County, New Mexico, from Sid Dennis of Springer, New Mexico. The deal included a well improved headquarters and is said to be one of the best ranches in Colfax County. The price was said to be around \$35 per acre.

The Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce recently named Association Director Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde, as one of the four top young men of Texas in 1958. Congratulations.

The Wool Growers Central Storage Company, San Angelo, one of the pioneer wool warehousing firms of Texas, recently voted a 10 percent dividend on its \$200,000 capital stock.

The firm, which will hold its annual stockholders meeting January 14, will start its second half century of service on February 11. Jack Allison is president.

W. E. (Bill) Kinney is vice president and Clay Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

Hollis Blackwell of Goldthwaite purchased in mid-December between 80,000 and 100,000 pounds of wool from Dick Alexander of Brownwood. Prices are reported to have ranged from 30 to 39 cents per pound for the clip, mostly from lambs.

December rainfall in most areas of the Southwest was under normal and as the ranchmen entered 1959 they were casting critical eyes at the reserve supply of old grass and wondering about when moisture would fall again.

GOOD LAMB CROP

L. W. WITTENBURG, Rambouillet breeder of Eden, Texas, was in the office about the middle of December. He reported that they had marked up 350 lambs. He said they needed rain; that the volunteer oats would be dead if it didn't rain in the next few days; that grain grazing was gone until it rained, but that the pastures were still good—couldn't be much better this time of year.

Do You Need More Money?

LET US SHOW YOU HOW

- You can INCREASE your INCOME
- Add More Weight to Your Livestock
- Increase your Lamb, Kid and Calf Crop
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IN MEMORIAM

J. R. (BOB) HEWITT

J. R. (BOB) HEWITT, 93, died in the Shannon Hospital, San Angelo, November 3. Mr. Hewitt was born in Hayes County in 1865. He married Josie Volintine at Coleman in 1891. When he was 11 years of age the family moved from San Marcos to Coleman County, in 1876. They later moved to a ranch near Robert Lee, where they lived in dugouts. Mr. Hewitt served as sheriff of Tom Green County 1925 to 1932. He was a well known ranchman and ex-cowboy. Surviving is a daughter, Mrs. C. W. Barnett, San Angelo.

ACE ELLIS

ACE ELLIS, 64, of Abilene, died in a Big Spring hospital November 7. Mr. Ellis was born in Menard and until recently had ranned on a part of the old Rocking Chair Ranch near Menard. He later served as Texas State Livestock Sanitation Inspector. Surviving are three brothers, I. W. Ellis, San Angelo; Louis Ellis, Mason, and Pink Ellis of Rising Star; seven sisters, Mrs. Nora Estes, Mrs. Leona Murchison, Mrs. Alma Puckett, Mrs. Ray Durgan, all of Menard; Mrs. Alta Weaver, London; Mrs. Fenton Stewart and Mrs. Capitola Stone, San Angelo.

LOUIE ELLIS

LOUIE ELLIS, 70, retired Mason area ranchman, died November 12 in Mason Memorial Hospital.

Born May 14, 1880, Mr. Ellis was the son of pioneering ranching couple, Irv and Sonora Ellis. In June of 1908, Mr. Ellis married Miss Mary Leslie of Mason. He was active in the ranching industry until his retirement eleven years ago.

Survivors include his wife; seven sisters, Mrs. Capitola Stone and Mrs. Fenton Stewart of San Angelo, Mrs. Ray Durgan, Mrs. L. W. Puckett, Mrs. Lee Murchison, and Mrs. Will Estes of Menard, and Mrs. Vick Weaver of London; two brothers, I. W. Ellis of San Angelo and Pink Ellis of Rising Star; a granddaughter and a great-granddaughter.

JOE BERGER

JOE BERGER, Sonora ranchman, died November 10 at his home, and services were held Wednesday afternoon, November 12, at the First Methodist Church, with Rev. Doyle W. Morton, pastor, officiating, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Eldridge.

Mr. Berger was born May 2, 1888, in Cross-Petersdorf, Austria. He came to Sonora in June, 1907, at the request of his uncle, the late Fred Berger, and received his final citizenship papers in 1912.

He was married to the former Miss Velma Mittel of Sonora, July 14, 1922. Mr. Berger was a Mason for over 30 years and a past Worshipful Master, member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Methodist Church, and served as steward and was a trustee at the time of his death. He was a charter member of the Lions Club, a past vice-president of the local American Legion post and a school board member for eight years.

Mr. Berger enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1918 and saw service in France with the infantry.

In 1957, he made available to the City of Sonora land for the construction of the Sonora Municipal Airport. When the airport was dedicated October 19, 1958, it was named Joe Berger Field.

Mr. Berger is survived by his wife and one son, Wilfred Berger of Sonora, and two grandsons, Chris and Larry Joe Berger.

JOHN DUERSTADT

JOHN DUERSTADT, 77, pioneer ranchman of Gillespie County 60 years, died in a Fredericksburg hospital November 9. Mr. Duderstadt was born in Gonzales County, Texas, in 1881. Surviving are his wife; three sons: Temple Duderstadt, Kerrville; M. E. (Joe) Duderstadt, Harper; four daughters: Mrs. W. J. Huffman, Nederland; Mrs. Nobles Jobes, Fredericksburg; Mrs. Warren McDougall, Harper; and Miss Imogene Duderstadt, Fredericksburg; also 13 grandchildren.

MRS. THOMAS ESPY

MRS. THOMAS ESPY, 69, widow of the late Thomas H. Espy, Sutton County ranchman, died in the Methodist Hospital in Houston, November 9. Mr. Espy died in 1952. Mrs. Espy was born in Sonora, daughter of the late V. J. Turney, cattleman of Del Rio. She owned a ranch near Sonora. Surviving are one son, Harold Espy of Tow; a brother, Paul Turney, Sonora; a sister, Mrs. Sim Glasscock, Sonora, and two grandchildren.

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

owned a ranch home in Menard County. Surviving are his wife; two daughters, Mrs. L. L. Watson of Christoval and Mrs. Herman Walker, Sonora; a brother, Hollin Phillips, Olton; two sisters, Mrs. R. R. Patterson, Snyder, and Mrs. Tom Johnson, Glendale, California; also three grandchildren.

JIM PHILLIPS

JIM PHILLIPS, 73, San Angelo ranchman, died at Shannon Hospital, San Angelo, November 13. Born in De Leon, Mr. Phillips married Susan Hatchett in Comanche. He lived at Plainview 20 years and had lived in San Angelo the past 31 years. He also

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES NAMED

LIVESTOCK CLASSES at the 1959 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show will be judged by 16 men who are authorities in their fields.

Show dates are January 30 through February 8.

Names of the judges have been announced by W. A. King, superintendent of the livestock department.

Robert H. Black, dean and director of the School of Agriculture at New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, will judge steers. He also held this position at the 1958 Stock Show.

Hereford bulls and females will be judged by Joe Purdy of Butler, Missouri, a noted breeder of Herefords.

W. R. Thurber of Bridwell Hereford Ranch at Windthorst, Texas, will select the champion Polled Hereford breeding stock.

The best bulls and females of the Angus breed will be chosen by Joe Keefauver of Jonesboro, Tennessee. He has spent many years working with Angus.

Dean W. L. Stangel of Texas Technological College will choose the top Brahman breeding stock. He also will serve as superintendent of steers and junior breeding beef heifers.

Santa Gertrudis breeding classes will be judged by Dr. Paul B. Brown, professor of animal husbandry at Louisiana State University, and Brangus by W. T. Berry, Jr., of Texas A. & M. College.

Red Angus, which will be competing for the first time at the 1959 show, will be scored by L. A. Maddox, Jr., animal husbandman of Texas A. & M.

The Shorthorn judge has not been announced.

Dr. C. L. Norton, head of the dairy department at Oklahoma State University, is to judge dairy entries.

In the sheep division, J. P. Heath of Argyle, Texas, will judge fine wool. He is a pioneer Rambouillet breeder in Texas and a former sheep exhibitor here.

Champions in medium wool classes will be selected by Alvin Dixon of Ames, Iowa, who also judged this group in the 1958 show.

James A. Gray, extension animal husbandman from San Angelo, again will grade lamb entries.

Breeding swine will be judged by Stanley Anderson of Texas Technological, who held this position last year.

Dr. C. D. Squires of Alabama Polytechnic Institute will pick the best Landrace swine, which never before have shown at Fort Worth. Bernard W. Ebbing, who is in the agriculture bureau at Rath Packing Company in Waterloo, Iowa, will grade barrows.

More than \$91,000 in cash awards will be given winning exhibitors in the livestock division. Additional prizes for the horse show and rodeo will bring the total to \$195,000.

RANCHMAN ERADICATES PRICKLY PEAR WITH CHEMICALS

REFUGIO COUNTY ranchman, John J. O'Brien, had a prickly pear problem. Some two miles of fence row had become heavily infested with pear which had become an eyesore as well as being a favorite hideout for rattlesnakes and rodents.

He figured the cost of grubbing at a thousand or more dollars. He also knew that this method of eradication would not completely rid the fence row of the prickly pear. So, he turned to chemicals. County Agent D. F. Bredthauer checked with O'Brien on the chemicals recommended for the purpose and it was decided that a mixture of a half gallon of 2-4-D and a like amount of 2-4-5-T in 40 gallons of kerosene would do the job.

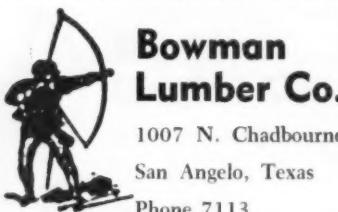
The solution was sprayed on the prickly pear with special care to make sure that each plant was thoroughly covered with the material. Since the plants varied in height from four to six feet, it was necessary, said Bredthauer, to spray the pear from both sides of the fence.

Rancher O'Brien used 160 gallons of kerosene and two gallons each of the chemicals. Bredthauer reported that by mid-September the pear was dead and on the ground. The total cost of carrying out the eradication program was only a fraction of what hand grubbing or other mechanical means would have cost, said Bredthauer.

CAN BE DONE

WE HAVE a letter from down Raymondville way from M. L. Williams who saw the article on guards across roads that will turn goats, carried in the October issue. He says that as a welder by trade he can build a goat-proof guard and is willing to prove it anywhere.

The District Livestock Show will be held in Kerrville January 18-20. The sale of fat livestock will be held on the last day and everything is shaping up for the best event in the history of the show, according to Charles Schreiner, III, chairman.



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per mile	
1443 - 12 - 14 1/2 ga.	\$247.45
per mile	
1443 - 6 - 14 1/2 ga.	\$309.45
per mile	
825 - 12 - 14 1/2 ga.	\$153.45
per mile	

2" x 4" and 2" x 6" Good Straight Douglas Fir

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Heavy 29 gauge, per square **\$9.80**

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Per sq. ft. **23c**

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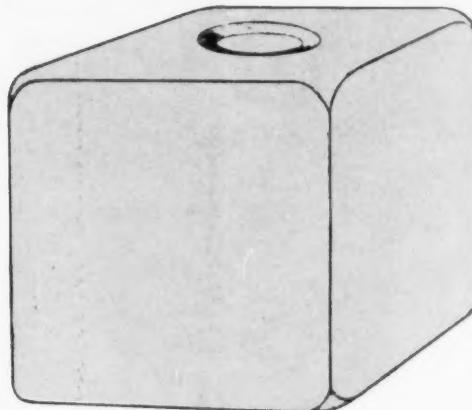
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